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SUNDAY NIGHT STORMS CLAIM 20 VICTIMS

French Troops Kill Seven Germans

Soldiers Fire To Scare Off Enraged Mob

DUSSELDORF, March 12.—Seven Germans, two believed to be the assassins of Lieutenant Colton and M. Joyly, were shot and killed today by French troops at Buer, according to dispatches from that city. The two Germans suspected of having been implicated in the murder of French officials Saturday night, were arrested. They attempted to escape. Gendarmes shot them dead. A big crowd assembled in front of the police station and threatened to storm it. Troops ordered the mob away and when it refused to disperse soldiers opened fire killing five Germans.

Bloodshed in Ruhr District Is Causing Much Uneasiness

DORTMUND, March 12.—A French soldier was killed and five others injured in a Sunday evening street battle here. A German police commissioner and three German civilians were wounded.

Buer, the Ruhr town near which Lieutenant Coltin and M. Joly, French officials, were murdered Saturday night, was held in a sharpened state of siege today by the invaders. The town had been given until 11:30 last night to discover and hand over the assassins, believed to have been former members of the "green" police, because of the excellent marksmanship evidenced by the wounds in the victim's backs.

Failing to find the murders, Buer suffered today a further tightening of the military grip. The burgomaster, assistant burgomaster and other officials were under arrest and a provisional fine of 100,000,000 marks, was levied.

Ruhr Deadlock May Terminate Most Any Hour

By CARL D. GROAT
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, March 12.—Germany was ready to end the Ruhr deadlock and resume reparations payments today as assassination was added to the terrors of the Ruhr occupation.

Following the murder of Lieutenant Coltin and M. Joly, French officials, near Buer Saturday night, France indignantly imposed severe reprisal measures upon the district, and both Premier Poincare and War Minister Maginot promised vengeance.

Today it was learned that the German Government has secret peace feelers out, and that while Chancellor Cuno is at present disinclined to name any definite reparations figure he is prepared to sanction resumption of payments on a "reasonable basis."

The eGrman Government evades use of the term "negotiations" in connection with the peace feelers sent out as the situation in the occupied areas was intensified through the assassination of the French officials. But this new development and the attitude of the Socialists here has led the Government to make known, in an unofficial and roundabout way that its attitude is not as adamant as last week. It is understood from an authoritative source to be doubtful if the amount Germany will agree to pay will exceed by much the offer made to the allied Premiers at Paris by Dr. Karl Gergmann.

Germany is looking toward Britain for intervention or assistance in the negotiations, and it is stated the next few days may see interesting developments.

The three numbers that were called at the Merchants Trade Campaign and Chamber of Commerce drawing Saturday afternoon were 42057, 362695 and 122309. Mr. Rado Cecle received the coupe with 10-

Former Secretary Of State Under Governor W. P. Hobby Accidentally Killed Sunday

HOUSTON, March 12.—C. D. Mims, former secretary of state under Governor Hobby, was instantly kliled when caught between the top of the elevator and a sill of the third floor of the Glidden building here yesterday afternoon.

The body was found by an attendant of the building about 1 o'clock. Apparently the accident took place about an hour before.

The elevator is a self-operating one and the man was caught between it and the elevator shaft shortly after it left the second floor. The body was crushed between the shaft and the elevator between the second and the third floors and about an hour's work was required to remove it.

Judge Campbell Overstreet held the inquest and returned a verdict of death by accident.

Judge Mims was a practicing attorney in Houston and well known by the local bar. His wife died about six months ago in Austin.

Officers Defunct Savings (?) Bank Are Being Sought

NEW YORK, March 12.—While hundreds of depositors kept a sinster vigil outside the closed Tisbo bank and steamship agency to which 4,000 persons had entrusted $2,000,000 life savings, the police today linked the disappearance of men who ran it with an international plot.

A few days before Vincenzo Tisbo and his brothers left here, placing only a clerk in charge, with no authority to pay depositors, their relatives in Vintonta, Italy, sold valuable property and also disappeared, Genaro Del Re, an Italian leader told the authorities.

Steamships and other means of travel throughout the country were watched today for the bankers. Radio alarms were sent out. Italian secret organigations, members of whom had money in the agency took up the trail.

DENISON.—Funeral services for Mrs. Lovina Wood, 100 years of age, who died at tre home of her son early Sunday morning, were to be held here today.

Attendants in leprosariums practically never develop leprosy.

RAIN OR SHINE

(Information furnished by A. W. Waddill the Radio Man, address 305 East Commerce Street, phone 553.)

U. S. Weather Bureau's A. M. Forecast for March 12th.

Mexia and Vicinity.

Tonight, fair and cooler, minimum temperature about 40 degrees. Tuesday fair, light to moderate winds becoming variable.

Shippers Forecast.

Protect shipments during the next 24 to 36 hours from temperatures as follows: North freezing with slightly colder in North portion.

Highway Weather Service

Highways are generally passable but rough and bad in places. Such places will be encountered in through journeys across Texas and Okla.

Committees Work For Cotton Mill

On the streets this morning many team captains and members of teams working in the interest of the Cotton Mills for this section could be seen "buttonholing" fellow citizens who have not yet invested in the proposed industrical district.

The next reports of the committees will be made at a meeting at the American Legion Hall Wednesday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock and it is hoped by leaders in the movement that a majority of the $40,000 worth of stock yet to be placed will have been sold by that date.

J. H. Hughes, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, stated Saturday that he hoped that many farmers of this section and throughout this and adjacent counties would see their way clear to invest in the cotton mills at this place. He pointed out that profits would then come to them not only from the raising of cotton but from it manufacture into clothing and material, as well. He urges that if any business men have any stock that they would like to sell after they have made their initial purchase to sell it to the farmers, as he will be doing them a distinct favor and also will be serving Mexia. The more people interested in investments in Mexia, he pointed out, the better for the community.

He also called attention to the fact that there are some business men here who have not yet invested in the cotton mills and these should all be seen by the team captains by Wednesday or at least b y next Saturday when the final reports will be made. All team captains are urged to see the Chamber of Commerce office in regard to what businesss men have not invested in the new industrial district and see them right away.

Ben Stollenwerck, Secretary, this morning stated:

"In publishing a list of the subscribers to the Mexia Cotton Mill a $1,000 subscription listed as Will Robinson should be Will Rogers. Additions to the stock list published in Sunday's paper are:

C. L. Tatum.....$100.00

H. H. Maddocks increased his subscription of $100 to $2.00.

Sam. Gompers Is Resting Easy With The Flue

NEW YORK, March 12.—The condition of Samuel Gompers, ill with influenza was said at the Lennox Hill hospital to be unchanged today. The labor chief was reported as "resting comfortably."

A bulletin issued late yesterday said he was out of danger but still weak.

The United States now owns about one-quarter of all the volcanoes in the world. There are about 417 active volcanoes and we possess 106, besides hundreds of smoking peaks.

J. K. HUGHES DEVELOPING COMPANY SECURES VALUABLE ACREAGE NEAR 50,000 BBL. BURTON IN SMACKOVER

Two new producers are reported in the Currie field, enlivening interest in the oil field there and stimulating activity, with the return of fair skies and dry roads.

They are:

The Gulf Production Company's R. V. Bounds 3, with an estimated flush flow of 500 barrels, which came in the latter part of last week and the Humphreys Oil Company's Meador 6 which came in Saturday night for about 50 barrels.

The Humphreys company's Garrett 2 is drilling out the cement plug at 3100 feet.

The Meador 6 came in from a depth of 2985 feet while the Gulf's well is approximately the same depth.

The J. K. Hughes Developing company's Morrow 1 is reported showing for oil and is expected to be one of the next producers in there.

Mr. Hughes also reports that the J. K. Hughes Developing Company has purchased a ten acre track at Smackover, acreage offsetting the tract on which the Burton 50,000 barreler recently came in. The acreage is within 700 feet of the Burton gusher and the purchase of such good looking properties there is expected to prove one of the biggest things that has happened for the big Mexia company in many months.

The third well of the J. K. Hughes Developing Company at Mirando has come in lately, making from 125 to 150 barrels daily and is said to be one of the best wells that has been brought in there. Two more wells are being sent down by this company in this field near the Rio Grande.

The J. K. Hughes Burke 1 at Powell is making hole at around 2,000 feet and the same company's Mackay is expected to be spudded in this afternoon or tomorrow.

With the return of pretty weather long lines of traffic began to move in all directions out of Mexia this morning into the various fields surrounding the city and Spring activity is expected to be soon under way.

YAQUI INDIANS KILL MAYOR OF A TOWN IN MEXICO

NOGALES, Arizona, March 12.—A band of Yaqui Indians descended on the Mexican town of Banimichi, on the Sonora river during the night, killing the acting mayor, wounding two others, and looting stores, according to advices from Cananea, Mexico. One Indian was killed and two were taken prisoners, when the municipal authorities gathered their forces and attacked the invaders.

There are 30,511 American soldiers, sailors and marines buried in eight cemeteries in Europe. Six of the grounds are in France, one in Belgium and the other in England. Of the dead only 1690, or about 2 percent are unknown.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE RED RIVER DISPUTE

WASHINKTON, March 12.—The Supreme announced its formal decree in the famous Reed River boundary cases involving valuable oil lands contested by the United States government, Texas and Oklahoma. Setting down a set of principles the court appointed commissioners to run the boundary line in accordance with the decree. The Court also decided that Riparian rights to lands along the river extend to the medial line of the river but not beyond.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Bill in Indiana legislature provides 3 cent tax on every package of cigarets sold in the state and one cent on cigaret papers.

Neff Confers Regarding The Extra Session

AUSTIN, March 12. — Governor Neff at a conference with eight members of the House this morning stated that in the event the legislature adjourns sine die immediately after reconvening in special session Thursday, he would not issue a call for another extra session before 30 days, according to Mr. Blount. The governor expressed himself against immediate adjournment of the special session, but would not insist upon the legislators holding the session.

The Bell House bill to strengthen liquor laws against bootlegging was engrossed, by a viva voce vote today after the adoption of several amendments, none of which pulled any teeth out of the bill.

Warships Bringing Irish Rebels To Mount Joy Prison

By GEORGE MACDONAGH
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

DUBLIN, March 12.—Three warships today brought to Dublin 150 rebel prisoners of the Free State, captured in a great round-up that extended to every corner of the British Isles.

The docks were heavily gaurded by national troops as the insurgents were landed and conveyed, with tanks and armored cars, to Mount Joy prison.

The prisoners were captured by Scotland Yard detectives in all manner of places throughout England, Scotland and Wales. They are charged with supplying guns and ammunition to the De Valerites.

President Cosgrave's recent visit to London was for the purpose of requesting this asaistance from the British Government, it is learned. Since that visit, three weeks ago, Scotland Yard officials have been at work, planning concerted raids. When the signal was given, the machinery of the famous British organization worked to perfection.

It is believed that the raids resulted in the arrest of every important Irish rebel in Great Britain outside of Ireland.

The Scotland Yard men went everywhere for their quary. Here they captured a De Valerite in the guise of a civil service employe; there a girl school teacher was taken as a suspect. Prominent business men were caught in the round-up; one arrest was affected in an exclusive West End club in London.

Boys and seventy year old men were among the prisoners.

Communism Trial At Bridgman, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 12.—Communism went on trial here today. The most drastic anti-radical statute in the United States—the Michigan anti-syndicalist law—was put to the test as the first of the "red" raid trials growing out of the alleged communist convention at Bridgeman, last fall, got under way.

William Z. Foster, editor of the Labor Herald and leader of the 1919 steel strike, was the first of thirty-two men and women seized following a spectacular raid on the convention to face a jury. He was selected because of his prominence in radical circles.

Selection of the jury will take at least three days, opposing counsel agreed. The trial will last several weeks.

Radical leaders crowded into St. Joseph from all parts of the country to be on hand for the taking of testimony.

Most of the asbestos used in the world comes from the province of Quebec, Canada.

The sewing machine was first patented in England in 1775, although it was not very successful.

Death and Destruction In Tennessee Village; Heartbreaking Scenes

JACKSON, Tenn., March 12.—Twenty persons were killed and nearly two score were injured when wind and hail storm struck Pinson, Tenn., during the night. Bodies of the dead were brought here today by rescue workers who rushed to the stricken village when word of the disaster was broadcasted.

Pinson was quietly sleeping when the storm, broke, wrecking houses and buildings.

Many of the dead were killed while they slept, and others were tossed about in the wreckage of their homes as the storm swirled about the little town.

Rain and hail followed high winds, adding to the misery of the victims.

Casualties lay scattered about while townspeople who escaped with slight injuries worked frantically in the darkness and rain to provide for them.

Messages were rushed to the surrounding towns to secure nurses, physicians, provisions, and emergency necessities.

Foster First To Face Trial In Bridgman Raid Cases

Defense Has Sensational Affidavits Alleging a Detective Agency Plot

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 12.—The first of the "Red" trials growing out of the spectacular raid on an alleged Communist convention at Bridgman, Mich., last August, is scheduled to get under way here today.

William Z. Foster, Chicago labor leader, was selected by the state as the first of the 21 alleged delegates to the convention to face a jury. Fosted was arrested in Chicago, where he went shortly before the raid occurred. He was later extradicted to Michigan, when it was decided to prosecute the men under the Michigan anti-syndicalist law.

Attorneys for both sides predicted today that it would be several days before a jury was selected.

Judge Charles E. White declared he would block any further attempts to delay the trial, as he had already granted two postponements.

Federal officials learned early last summer, through secret agents in Russia and Germany, that the American branch of the Communist party, was planning a gigantic convention.

Secret agents here worked for months in an effort to gather information regarding the convention. Much of the credit for discovery of the meeting place was given to Francis Ashworth, federal operative, who joined the Communist party and was appointed a delegate to the convention.

He notified his superiors that the convention was to be held at Bridgeman, August 22. A few days before the date five federal operatives arrived here to look the ground over.

The Communists had selected a secluded summer resort tucked away in the sand dunes a half mile from Bridgman. The little colony was composed of a handful of buildings and a natural amphitheater screened by the towering dunes on all sides from prying eyes.

Federal Officers in Hiding

The Federal operatives, however, secreted themselves in hiding places and watched the proceedings, after obtaing the cooperation of Sheriff Bridgman and his deputies.

In some unknown manner officers of the convention were advised of the presence of the federal men and panic broke out among the delegates, which included half a dozen women.

Local automobiles were commandeered and a general exodus started. Men and women were packed into the machines and driven to near by railroad stations where they took trains for Chicago.

The Federal and state authorities arrived just as the last loads were preparing to leave. Seventeen of the delegates were seized.

Huge masses of documents and literature were found buried in sunken barrels and discovered in hiding places in the various buildings. Four automobiles were used to haul the stuff to St. Joseph where federal inspectors scanned every document.

Warrants for Sixty

Among the papers was an alleged list of the members of the communist party and delegates to the convention. On the basis of information discovered, warrants were issued for the arrest of more than 60 alleged delegates.

Besides the 17 arrested during the raid, four were later apprehended in other states and returned to Michigan. Two of the delegates arrested were deported.

Among the most prominent prisoners were Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, former candidate for governor of Ohio, and Thomas O'Flaherty.

The prisoners all furnished $10,000 bond and it was understood contributions of more than $100,000 were collected for the defense.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh, leading New York authority on labor cases, was engaged to lead the defense and is assisted by attorney Humphrey S. Grey Benton Harbour millionaire.

Walsh after his appointment took scores of depositions in various cities which will be presented at the trial.

Bailin's Charges

One of the most sensational of the depositions was that of Albert J. Bailin, who is under indictment charged with sending a letter thru the mails threatening to blow up the Woolworth Building. Bailin asserted that "Red" plots were incited and manufactured by private detective agencies in order to obtain more business. Allen O. Meyers, chief of the radical department of the Burns agency in a voluntary deposition denied Bailin's charges and declared that Bailin was one of the most dangerous radicals in the country.

Fire Attacks 10 Downing Street In London Town

LONDON, March 12.—Fire broke out on the second floor of the residence of Premier Bonar Law at 10 Downing street early today.

The Prime Minister's family was aroused, but prompt appearance of the fire department prevented serious damage.

The fire is believed to have been caused by overheating of an electric plate.

ANOTHER GREAT WAR

By Frederic Almy,
Former President, National Conference of Social Work.
Washington Mobolization

There will be a great mobolization at Washington next May which will have national attention, but which will deserve even more attention than it gets. If its purpose and its power were fully understood its doings would cover the front pages of our dailies.

The French have a saying: "Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!" So those who rally at Washington can say: "The War is dead. Long live the war!" The world has just won a war against militarism and irresponsible autocracy There is not a king left in all Europe, of the old absolute sort such as was known lately in Russia and Germany. In less than one decade the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Hapsburgs have gone down together, which would have been incredible before it happened, and the slogan is now: On with the War! On with the greater war, the war on the immemorial foes of man, the war on Ignorance, Disease and Crime, the war on Poverty. Ignorance, disease, crime and poverty are a more dangerous enemy than Germany ever was. They are a more cruel enemy than Germany ever was. They are a more lasting enemy than Germany ever was.

This war is no civil war in the brotherhood of nations, like the late world war. There were pacifists in the world war; there were pro-Germans. In this great war on want and woe there are no pacifists and none who are pro-disease or pro-crime, except perhaps, the quack doctors and the shyster lawyers and the crooks themselves.

There are still some who are pro-poverty and pro-ignorance. There are good people, though not so many as there were, who think that the Lord meant that the poor should be always with us. And we read in William Law Matthieson's recent book, "England in Transition," that as late as 1835 in England, less than a century ago, there were wealthy philanthropists who refused to give to the free Sunday schools because the poor children in them were taught to read and write, and they thought, and thought rightly, that ignorance was necessary to keep them in their present place. Just so, many white people think, and think rightly, that ignorance and poverty are necessary to keep the negroes in their present place.

The place of everyone, black or white, man or woman, is the highest that he is able to reach, after obstacles have been removed. Men used to try to keep woman in her place and to speak of woman's sphere, as if they did not know that the very first quality of a sphere is to move easily. How easily that special sphere is now moving is shown by the fact that in the five years from 1916 to 1921 the number of countries which have woman suffrage rose from only four, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Finland, none of chief importance, to a total of twenty-seven, including some of the greatest.

In the army which rallies at Washington next May there will be as many women as men. There have always been Amazons in the social army, and they have been generals as well as privates. The National Conference of Social Work, which holds this rally, has had three women presidents since 1910: Jane Adams, Mary Glenn and Julia Lathrop. This Conference celebrates its Fiftieth Anniversity in Washington in the week of May 16 to 23. Many thousands of social fighters will come to the rally from almost every state of the Union, and from abroad, but when the Conference was founded, at New York in 1874, as the National Conference of Charities and Correction, there were but twenty persons, from four states. It has met annually ever since, and the oroginal firing squad is now a social army.

This army has had startling successes, especially in the last decade, and is visibly winning its war on Ignorance, Disease, and Crime, as can and will be fully demonstrated in the succeeding articles of this weekly series. There are ten Divisions in the Social Army, each competently generalled. The Commander in Chief this year is Colonel Homer Folks of New York, President of the Conference, who organized and directed the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France during the war .

At Washington in May the seven days of the Conference week will be given in turn to seven Bridges; The Home, The School, The Church, Health Industry, Public Opinion, and Law and Government. The commander for The Home will be Porter R. Lee, the Director of the New York School of Social Work; for The School, Mrs. Helen T. Woolley of Detroit, Assistant Director of the Merrill-Palmer School; for The Church, Mrs. John M. Glenn, a former President of the Conference; for Law and Government, Prof. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School; for Industry, Rev. Jhon A. Ryan, Professor of Moral Theology and Industrial Ethics in the Catholic University at Washington; for Health, Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University; and for Public Opinion, Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of the New York Times.

Not all the ten Divisions are winning equally, though all are winning. Some of the ten have been newly organized, to attack new enemies just brought from ambush, but from an ambush where their fire is deadly. Just as civil service reform has fought the spoils system since the end of the last century, the Divisions on Industrial and Economic Problems and on Neighborhood and Community Life are attacking dangers just realized.

There is plently of fighting left, before the world is made safe for humanity, but we are striding fast into the nemy's country, and the social map is changing even faster than the map of Europe. Our Darkest Africas are growing lighter. The special campaigns will be described in the special articles which will follow this one, but if any faint-heart reader has doubts of victory, these two advance items may cheer him.

When the barons of England signed the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215, they used their seals because many of them could not write their names; but our Census for 1900, twenty-three years ago, showed in all New York City only 68 children born of native parents could not read and write, and in all Boston only six. Are we winning against ignorance?

We are winning also against disease In Shakespeare's time the average length of life was somewhere about twenty-five years and now it is over fifty. We have epidemics of "flu" instead of plagues like the Black Death, which have disappeared. In Chicago, for example, cholera prevailed to an enormous extent between 1850 and 1860, when the average death rate was as high as 323 per 100,000, but there have been no deaths from cholera in Chicago since 1873, or fifty years ago. ("A half Century of Public Health," Hoffmann, P. 112.) If we had the old rate still there would be nearly 10,000 people dying of cholera in Chicago annually.

Nearly all of the great plagues in thme Disease Army have surrendered. General Typhoid is now showing the white flag, and General Tuberculosis is on the run. What this means to us can be realized if we recall that a minor troop, the "flu," took more human lives in the 1918 epidemic than were lost in the whole world war. It was said above that Ignorance, Disease Crime and Poverty are a more dangerous enemy than Germany ever was. Is not disease alone a far more dangerous enemy? If we need volunteers and a draft to fight our military foes, do we not need them to fight our social foes? "On to Washington" means in 1923 as much as it did in the Civil War days.

Volunteers are as much needed in the social war as regulars, and both should be attracted to the Washington rally next May by the special rates offered. The fighters, both volunteer and regular, are many, but they are far too few. There were shirkers and slackers in the world war and we treated 'em rough. There are shirkers and slackers in this social war, and in a social war we can, at least, punish socially. The day is coming, and in many places has already come, when a man or woman will be not quite respectable, not quite tolerated socially, in fact, a bit ostracized, if he is not on at least one committee for unpaid service. As is said by Edward T. Devine, one of our chiefs, the promotion of the common welfare must be thought of, not as the affair of any small group of professionals, but as the common concern of every citizen of the Republic.

The Washington Conference will be two-faced, like Janus. It will look back, with pride, at the incredible and intolerable condition of fifty years ago from which we have escaped, and it will look forward, with confidence and with humility, to new victories. This modern crusade against want and woe can put an end to at least half of the pain that exists in the world today, for half of our present poverty is so unnecessary that it is nothing less than a reproach to a civilization which tolerates it and need not. Attend the Washington rally May 16 to 23.

SPORTLIGHTS

By HECK

Have you noticed how the different towns are sending out press dispatches about they are "expecting" the T-O league to reorganize? It makes me lawf to read some of them and I can tell most of them that "expectations" is all they will ever get out of the idea that they cannot throw a scare into the Texas Association circuit with the T-O-bugaboo.

According to Joe Patillo: "I was standing in front of the City National gassing with Hub Northern the other day when we noticed a member of the ethiopian race coming across the street carrying a swell rug over his shoulder The traffic cop stopped him and says:

"'Nigger, wheredja get that rug?'

"'A lady give it to muh.' replied the inkspot.

"'Give it to you?' the cop yelled, 'how do ya get thata way?'

"'Well, mistah policeman,' the dinge replied, 'I was coming down the street up by the school house when a lady came out of a house with this rug and when she saw me she says: Here nigger take this rug and beat it, and that is what I am doing right now.'"

Hub Northern: "I want to see plenty of espirit de corps shown on the Mexia club this season.

Mr. Eubanks, of the Farmers State Bank: "I'd fire any player I cought using the stuff.

Owen Friend Watkins and L. S. Patterson better watch their onions as I feel an outburst of poetry coming on. Springtime always effects me one way or another and I can tell that I am gonig to break out with poetry.

How about changing the name of the club this season? Have not heard any ideas from you fans yet so speak up and lets hear what your ideas are. As for me I want a change so we can forget last season as much as possible.

The City League idea is coming like a house afire and I want to hear from all Oil Companies, Stores Clubs, or anything that can put a ball club in the field composed entirely of their own employes. Would also like to hear from anyone regarding such a league and if there is enough interest I will call a meeting and get the movement going full blast. At present I have word from many companies and clubs that they will enter the league but I want to hear from a few more before calling a meeting. Lets hear from you.

Austin announces the signed contracts of Otto Lind, Bob Crow, F. S. Rodriques, C. C. Webb, W. A. Schieffer, Roy Davis and R. J. Pipkin. Crow Webb and Pipkin played in the T-O last season. Crow with Sherman, Webb with Greenville and Pipkin with Cleburne and they all played mighty nice ball here.

The only umpire contract announced by president Davidson to date is the old reliable Dit Spencer who was one of our best umpires last season until a bunch of tin-horn sports at Bonham almost killed him over a little decision. Spencer is a good umpire and I hope that president Davidson gets men of Dit's caliber to make out the balance of the staff.

AMERICAN FILMS ARE FAR IN FRONT IN BRAZIL

By U. S. KEENER
(Uniter Press Staff Correspondent)

RIO DE JANEIRO (By Mail to United Press.)—Brazil, with an enormous European population, especially the rich state of Soa Paulo, where there are more than a million Italians in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catherina, where the majority of inhabitants are German, prefers the North American moving pictures.

The super-productions of De Mille, Griffith, Ingram and others, the comedies of Harold Lloyd Douglas and Mary and Charles Chaplin, and the Far West with Bill Hart, Tom Mix and similar Big-gun men dominate the Brazilian cinema market.

North American domination has been maintained since 1914. With the beginning of the war, the European productions began to lose ground until today the movie house that hasn't American films on its program is certain to fail as a commercial enterprise. The European producers are doing their utmost to regain the lost market, but their efforts are in vain in face of the indifference the public shows toward the Old World productions.

In the southern states of Brazil, where German colonization is most notable, the German films even have failed to supplant the American films. Similarly, in the state of Sao Paulo, where Italian colonization is so evident, the Italian films are not preferred to those from the United States

In the famous "Bairro do Braz," the "Little Italy" of the city of Soa Paulo, there are six moving picture shows all of which exhibit American films daily. The type of films preferred in Brazil are two chiefly: In the larger cities such as Rio de Janeiro Sao Paulo, Bello Horizonte, Bahia and Pernambuco, the luxurious super-productions; and in the interior towns and villages, where man is loved or hated according to his "metal," the films picturing the life and customs of the Far West and the bravery of the cowboy.

PAST CONGRESS DID NOTHING FOR FARMER

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Sixty-seventh Congress which expired March 4 will long be familiar to some as the "Do-Nothing Congress," to others as the "Lame Duck Congress," the "Profiteers' Tariff Congress," the "Newberry Congress," the "Ship Subsidy Congress," etc., but among its many titles there will be none that will be remembered with pride.

With the life of the late Congress went the flotsam and jetsam, the strange things that the tide washed up on the Congressional beach and the other strange things that the cat dragged in in 1920, and with them went most of the Newberry Senators who were up for re-election. The voters of the country did a great and commendable job of housecleaning last November when they reduced the Republican majority in Congress from 169 to 17. The next Congress which meets next December will be a tidier Congress than the Sixty-seventh; it will wash its face and brush its hair oftener and keep its nose cleaner than the one which has just passed into legislative history.

The late Sixty seventh Congress did some things for which it will receive popular approval, but in nearly if not quite every instance of this kind the legislation was non-partisan and received the votes of both parties. This was true to the ratification of the disarmament conference treaties, the approval of the foreign debt funding agreement, the extensions of agricultural credits, good road legislation and bills of this character.

But when the work of the Congress is analyzed in detail it will be found that it did nothing of a permanent character for the farmer, the legitimate business man, the workingman, the ex-service man, the average taxpayer, and that it disappointed the reasonable expectations of the people as a whole. It has done nothing to solve the European problems looking to the restoration of foreign trade and markets for surplus products of agriculture and manufacture; it did not even attempt to solve the pressing problem of transportation. This was because it had no domestic or foreign policy of its own nor one outlined by the administration.

Its net results are all for the benefit of the special privilege and predatory class in whose favor it has discriminated as against the peopde as a whole. It added largely to the taxes of the people and to the profits of the profiteers through the tariff; it reduced the taxes of the big taxpayers with no corresponding reduction to the small taxpayers. It attempted to dispose of the great merchant marine to the shipping interests for a song and grant huge bonus besides. Ship Subsidy was the measure upon which President Harding elected to assert his leadership, and his leadership was repudiated.

There will be Republican claims of economy and reduced appropriations by the Congress, but legislative economy is reflected in reduced taxes, and the fact is that the ordinary annual recurring expenses of the Government have not been reduced and the average taxpayer has had no relief. In all major respects the Congress has failed.

LYNCH AFRAID FOR TITLE, FARRELL

BY HENRY L. FARRELL
(United Press Sports Editor)

NEW YORK, March 12.—Joe Lynch hasn't done much since he won the bantamweight championship the second time, with the exception of losing nearly all the friends and followers he ever had.

Joe apparently is of the idea that the crown was entrusted to him to be kept in good hands and that he has the only good hands in the division. He has even gone so far in picking setups that he will not fight even a first class setup and has descended to to place where his victims are picked almost from the amateur ranks.

In following the habit of holding the title at all costs, Lynch should remember that he never would have won the title if Johnny Buff had been unwilling to take a chance.

Buff did more than take a chance. He fought Lynch when he was in such physical condition that he didn't have one chance in a hundred to win but he was game enough to defend his title against a first class opponent.

Lynch is not in the position of Jack Dempsey, who hasn't any real outstanding rivals, because Carl Tremaine and Joe Burman are camping on his trail and neither one of them is capable of giving him everything he wants.

Burman may have to cut an arm off to make the weight, but Lynch is getting close to the junior featherweight class. Tremaine can make the weight easily.

Lynch's dangers are not confined to the bantamweight class. Pancho Villa the little American flyweight champion, would give Lynch an awful fight if the New York Irishman would give him a chance. Pound for pound, little Villa is the best fighting machine in the United States and that goes for Dempsey.

Greasy Neale found recently in a medical examination that he had been outfielding in the National League for eleven years with only one eye. His case is not so remarkable, as some other players have been pastiming longer than that without a head.

MOTHER AND SON SCORE IN PICTURES

Lydia Knott is proud of her son.

Lambert Hillyer is proud of his mother.

Lydia Knott is one of the foremost character women of the screen, and when Hobart Henley initiated production on Universal's Jewel dramatization of Booth Tarkington's famous novel, "The Flirt," he instinctively turned to her for the finest performance that could be obtained in the mother role of the great story.

Hillyer was at work at Universal City as the director of a five-reel picture when his mother came to start work on the big special.

A few weeks later he finished his picture. He was congratulated by Irving G. Thalberg, director general of the studio.

Lambert went to his mother, and with his arms around her in boyish fashion he told her the big news:

"Mother, I'm going to direct a special feature, 'The Shock,' with Lon Chaney as the star. Universal likes this picture I've just finished well enough to give me a much bigger chance."

His mother was as proud of his success as any mother could be. Hobart Henley, directing "The Flirt," overheard them. He came over.

"Wait a minute, Lambert," he cautioned Hillyer. "I want to tell you that your mother has more than kept pace with you. You're not the only success in your family around here. If her work in 'The Flirt' doesn't make her the most famous character actress of the day I'm mighty badly mistaken and not much good as a judge."

It was an occasion for mother and son to be proud of each other, and they were.

"The Flirt," presents a dozen famous moving picture artists besides Lydia Knott. It will be on the screen of the National Theatre today, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Texas University Has Had Nine Presidents in Past Forty Years

AUSTIN, Texas, March 12.—Dr. R. E. Vinson's resignation as president of the University of Texas has deprived that institution of the ninth man who has hild the chief executive post.

Dr. Vinson was the fifth man to serve as president, the others having been either presidents ad interim or chairman of the faculty.

From 1883 to 1895 the head of the University was known as chairman of the faculty. Three men held this place: Prof. J. W. Mallet from 1883 to 1884; Dr. Leslie Waggoner from 1884 to 1894; and Prof. T. S. Miller from 1894 to 1895. In 1895 Dr. Waggoner was installed as president ad interim and held the post for twelve months.

In 1896 George Taylor Winston became president and served for three years. He was succeed by William L. Prather, who was president until 1905. From 1905 to 1908 David Franklin Houston, afterwards secretary of agriculture and secretary of the treasury under Woodrow Wilson, was president.

Sidney Edward Mezes, now president of the City College of New York, served at the University from 1908 to 1914. In that year he was succeeded by Dr. W. J. Battle, who was president ad interim until the coming of Dr. Vinson in 1916. Dr. Vinson, when he leaves in July, will have rounded out a career of seven years of service for the University.

Commencement at the University of Texas this year will be made, in many particulars, a time of paying farewell tribute to Dr. Robert E. Vinson, retiring president. A petition was circulated among the seniors on March 2, requesting that Dr. Vinson be asked to make commencement address as expression of appreciation from the senior classes.

The Commencement program is in charge of Dr. R. H. Griffith, of the department of English and a committee composed of the senior presidents of the four departments. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on the night of June 3, and the regular Commencement exercises on the following Wednesday night.

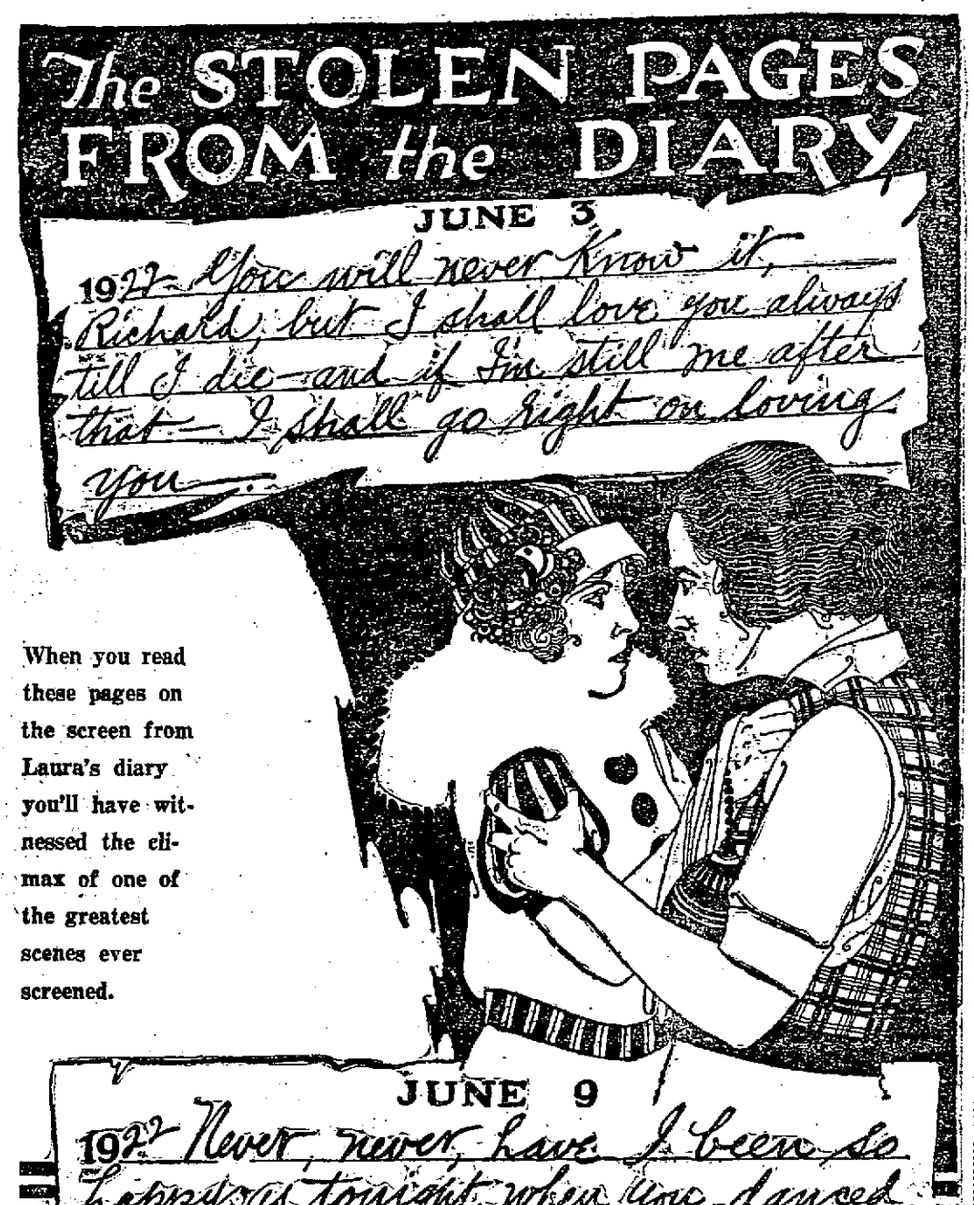
One of the features of this year's Commencement will be the reunion of members of the first class which graduated from the University, 1884-1888. The classes which will participate in the reunion are the law graduates of 1885, the first year that the School of Law had a graduating class, and the graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences for 1884 and 1885. About 150 graduates of the University are included in the group which will hold the celebration. This year is said to be a particularly appropriate time to hold such a reunion as the University is now celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its founding.

Claude Nussbaum left on the noon train for Los Angeles, where he will engage in business and make his home. Claude has many friends here whose best wishes will go with him to his new home.

National Theatre

MONDAY - TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY

The STOLEN PAGES FROM the DIARY


JUNE 3
1922 You will never know it, Richard, but I shall love you always till I die—and if I'm still me after that—I shall go right on loving you.
JUNE 9
1922 Never, never, have I been so happy as tonight, when You danced with me dear. Though you will never know—loving you has Given life a meaning it never had before.

When you read these pages on the screen from Laura's diary you'll have witnessed the climax of one of the greatest scenes ever screened.

CARL LAEMMLE presents
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
"The FLIRT"
THE GREATEST STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE EVER SCREENED
Directed by HOBART HENLEY
UNIVERSAL • JEWEL

ALSO TOPICS OF THE DAY AND NEWS

The Mysteries of Banking Going the Way of Other Puzzles

SOON there will not be much left to be puzzled about, at the rate the general public is being let into the secrets of things, and now along comes the American Bankers Association with a plan for taking the mystery out of banking. Through its Committee on Public Education it is giving a series of lectures in the schools throughout the country and publishing a series of articles explaining just how and why banks work. The first of these, which make mighty interesting reading, says:

The bank plays such an essential part in the life of every community that every one ought to have a clear conception of what it is, and why it goes hand in hand with human progress. One of our large city bankers, whose boyhood had been spent in a small town, was recently telling some friends about his early ideas concerning banks. To his youthful mind, the town bank was merely a larger model of the small dime bank he kept at home. He believed that the larger bank was just a good, safe strongbox in which people could deposit their money. Each day the boy saw people leave their money in care of the bank, the duty of which he supposed to be the protection of the money until it was again needed, when the depositors could draw it out.

Very soon certain things began to puzzle this small boy, for he knew that the officers and clerks of the bank were drawing salaries. One day he asked his father some questions about the bank. The boy's first question was: "Father, if a man takes a hundred dollars to the bank today, can he go to the bank tomorrow and draw it all out again?" "Every cent of it," said the father. "Then," said the lad, "I want to know how a bank can make any money for itself, and pay salaries and other expenses." The father gave the following answer:

"When our bank was organized, the gentleman chosen as president, because he was one of our leading business men, asked me to buy some shares of stock at one hundred dollars each. I had hoped for a long time that a bank would be organized in our town. For years, the men who were operating the iron mills had to send to a neighboring city for money to pay their employees. Our merchants had always had difficulty in taking care of the money received in their business, and there had been no place to care for the people's money. I was glad to buy some of the shares. In a short time, the president told me that fifty thousand dollars had been paid in by different people of the town buying shares. This money made up what is called the capital stock. The capital stock, in addition to furnishing money with which to start a bank, also serves as a protection to all those who place their money on deposit.

How Banks Operate

"The bank opened for business and soon deposits came in from merchants, manufacturing plants, farmers, churches, lodges, and other organizations, borough and township treasurers, wage earners, and women and children, until at the end of the first month about one hundred thousand dollars had been deposited. The bank then had fifty thousand dollars supplied by its stockholders and one hundred thousand dollars which belonged to its depositors, or a total of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The capital stock and the deposits are referred to as liabilities of a bank.

"Now listen closely," continued the father. "While it is true that the depositors could go to the bank the very next day and draw out all they had previously put in, experience has shown that this is never done by all depositirs at the same time. Therefore, the bank does not need to keep on hand all the money that is brought in, but only enough to pay those who may wish to draw out part, or all, of their deposits. Since every depositor tries to keep a fair-sized balance in the bank, there is always more money on hand than is needed to pay those who are drawing against their deposits. The law requires that the bank keep a certain percentage of the deposits in its vaults in actual cash. This cash is called the bank's reserve. At the end of the first month, let us say, the bank had in its safe, as reserve, about twenty thousand dollars. There should always be enough cash held by the bank to take care of the normal amounts of money needed by its customers.

How Banks Earn Money

"What does the bank do with its capital stock and with the balance of deposits in excess of the cash held as its reserve? Part of the money from the sale of shares of capital stock, of course, had to be spent for the bank building and its equipment, which cost about twenty thousand dollars. The balance of the capital stock would be thirty thousand dollars. The balance of the deposits in excess of the reserve at the end of the first month was eighty thousand dollars. This was one hundred and ten thousand dollars in all. It was invested or loaned out at interest to business people of good standing, who promised to repay the money to the bank in thirty, sixty, or ninety days. The interest on these loans and investments provides the earnings of the bank, out of which salaries and other expenses are paid. This practice of loaning money is called discounting, or giving credit. Credit is what the bank deals in. Just as the merchant buys and sells goods, so the banker buys and sells money and credit.

"The assets of a bank, just as in the case of a store or other business, are the property owned by the bank. They are cash on hand, promissory notes representing the money loaned out at interest to borrowers, the bank building, and borrowers, the bank building, and so forth. In like manner, the liabilities are what the bank owes to others, to the stockholders, to depositors and so forth. As the town grows and the business of the community expands, the deposits of the bank become larger and other banks organize. No matter how large our great city banks become, they are all organized and conducted upon the same principle and for the same purpose as the bank in the small town.

Using Banks Helps Everybody

"Scarcely anywhere is there a financial transaction in which the bank does not have a direct or an indirect part, either through the stockholders, the management, or the depositors. Every successful business person makes use of the bank for borrowing money, for the safekeeping of money and valuables, and in other ways. The wonderful strides our country has made in the field of commerce can be accounted for largely by the manner in which the banks have been made use of by the people. As anyone cultivates the habit of saving, and handles savings and all other transactions through the bank, he is being a real help to his community, because the bank is the reservoir into which flow the savings of the people of the community, to be used by the banker in helping to develop the industry and life of the community. The bank helps the people to succeed, and the community to progress."

Progress Mostly Due to Credits

By J. H. PUELICHER
President, the American Bankers Association

HAVE you ever thought how much of our business is done through instruments of credit? Let us mark our civilization at 100 per cent. It is approximately true that only eight per cent of all that we do, commercially and in every other way, is paid for in money, while ninety-two per cent of American progress rests on instruments of credit—is done by means of notes, bonds, trade acceptances, checks, those things which express credit. Imagine how civilization would be retarded if we demolished our banks and destroyed our credit system. We would go from one hundred per cent back to eight per cent. Think of the comforts, the conveniences, the necessities that would disappear. Ninety-two per cent of everything would disappear but for credit.

J. H. Puelicher

Credit rests on confidence. What begets confidence? Character. I believe we are going to recognize some day that that business which does not serve civilization but will ultimately result in its ruin will not be permitted to exist. I think that is going to come as we put more character into our business.

Rev. Walton Griffith of Barry, well known in Masonic and Methodist circles, in this section, arrived at noon today for a few days visit with his daughter, Mrs. Sam McCord, and while here will assist in the Royal Arch Masonic work this week. Mr. Griffith was formerly stationed at Wortham and at Malone, and has many friends among the fraternity here who will be glad to meet him again.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Masons will meet tonight in called session for work in the degrees. This branch of Masonry will meet every night this week in an effort to catch up with its work. Candidates for the degrees will please take notice. Visitors are always welcome.

J. P. YELDELL, H. P.

WACO.—Mrs. Fred Doughty is dead and her husband near death as the result of an accident near here yesterday when the car in which they were riding overturned at a sharp turn in the road.

DENISON.—Charles J. O'Malley prominent local business man, died here late yesterday from pneumonia.

DIRECTORS USUALLY TROD HARD PATHS

Where do motion picture directors come from?

Certainly there are directors, and surely they come from somewhere, but no once actually "saw" a director in the process of entering the profession.

A director appears at a studio, and those superstitious people who are always anxious to see a dead donkey, or a red-headed "cullud pusson," or some rarity of nature, rejoice and say:

"Ah, here is a man who is starting to be a director."

Then some one hails the stranger and recalls that he directed at least a dozen pictures at other studios and that he is a fullfledged director.

Hobart Henley, the Universal director of "The Flirt," thinks that most directors come from the stage, where they were either actors or technical experts. Henley himself began his dramatic career as a stage player, appearing with stock companies in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Buffalo immediately after his graduation from the University of Ohio. He became a leading man when the movies ceased to flicker and broken hearts as a screen matinee idol for several years.

By a gradual transition he became a director, although he says that he doesn't know exactly how, where or why. His early pictures paved the way for "Too Fat to Fight," "The Gay Old Dog," "Guilty Love," "Society Snobs," and then "Star Dust."

His greatest work, critics say, is his direction of "The Flirt," in which he has animated Booth Tarkington's vivid novel of American life as a Universal-Jewel production.

Local playgoers who are familiar with Henley's record as a director will be particularly interested in seeing the best example of his work when "The Flirt" opens at the National Theatre today.

Patterson's Column

This is a new feautre in The News. It is MY column. It is strictly an advertising feature and I am paying regular space rates.

It is not vanity, or the desire to see my stuff printed and my picture at the h ead of this column that prompts me to write or to use my photograph, but since I want to advertise my own business I see no reason why I should use a competitor's picture or write about any one else.

Naturally I shall have a good deal o say about myself—and my Jewelry Business which I hope to make an honor to your fine city, and I promise you this—

If you remain as loyal—you citizens of Mexia and surrounding country and towns—in the future as you have the past year—I will reciprocate by giving you within a year one of the Finest Jewelry Stores in Texas, a store that you will point to with pride as one of the town's assets.

Also I will advertise!

I will tell you only the truth about merchandise.

I will cooperate in every way with those splendid merchants who are trying to raise the standards of retail merchandising.

Now this is all today. These articles will appear daily in this paper and in this column and it will pay you to read them.

Watch for them daily—thank you.

PATTERSON.

SORE THROAT
Gargle with warm salt water
—then apply over throat—
VICKS VAPORUB
Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

ATHLETICS SAID TO BE FASTER THROUGHOUT SECTION

By HARRY E. MOORE

AUSTIN, March 12.—Athletics in the Southwestern Conference are becoming both faster and cleaner, according to Dr. D. A. Penick, president of the conference and head of the athletic council at the University of Texas. Dr. Penick spoke of the splendid progress made by the schools in recent years in doing away with the proselyting evil and commended the schools of the conference for their attitude toward similar evils. Continuing, he said:

"The opporutnity I have had to become familiar with the workings of the conference has led me to realize the determined and conscientious efforts being made to live up not only to the spirit but also to the letter of the regulations adopted by the conference at a called meeting last spring. There seems to be a much better spirit of cooperation between the institutions and greater confidence in each other than ever before. I believe I am justified in the belief that most of the schools are doing everything possible to live up to these rules. the value of which was evidenced by the fact that the president of the National Athletic Association quoted them in his address before the last meeting of that body as the standard toward which all college athletics should work."

The resolutions referred to are as follows: The members of the Southwestern Conference are convinced that the offering of inducements to high school or other prospective athletes constitutes a grave menace to both interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics. Therefore, we as members of the Southwestern Conference through the faculty members and athletic staff pledge ourselves to vigorously discourage the practice of offering any inducements to any prospective athlete because of ability, whether done by faculty members, athletic staff, alumni, students or friends of the institution. The following recommendations were adopted:

1. There shall be no campaigning for athletes by any means.

2. No prospective athlete shall be offered any inducement by any athletic officer, or by his consent or knowledge.

3. No athlete shall receive any remuneration except for work actually done and his pay shall be the average of that for all students in the institution doing similar work.

4. No scholarship shall be given solely for athletic ability.

5. Training tables may be established provided that the men eating at them shall bear all the expense.

In speaking of the quality of athletics in the Southwestern Conference Dr. Penick said:

"The quality of the athletics in this conference is improving constantly. At the last meeting of the conference Texas Christian University was admitted and this should improve the quality of both the conference and of the school itself. All the schools are coming to the fore in athletics and it is no longer a question of whether or not the champion will be University of Texas or Texas A. & M., Baylor and S. M. U., especially have developed into formidable contenders in almost every sport. I believe that the time will soon be here when this conference will be as good as any of the country and outside teams will have to consider the teams of this conference in determining national championships. We have as good material as anyone, and we are rapidly developing it. Of course, this conference is much younger, but we expect to tae advantage of the experience of the older associations and so grow faster. Already we have individual men who have [illegible] reputations and it is [illegible] of a very short [illegible] tional recognition [illegible] have to be extended [illegible] in this conference [illegible] anywhere in the [illegible] cleaner than in the [illegible] east. With a [illegible] ent fight [illegible] clying, I predict [illegible] merchantman [illegible] play in [illegible] son will [illegible] an [illegible]

[illegible] this [illegible] fine [illegible] ing, a [illegible] pounds and [illegible] of six [illegible] morning, and mother [illegible] ing nicely today. This [illegible] received by the host [illegible] the family with [illegible] gratulations!

CORSICANA—[illegible] was held here today [illegible] the shooting of Phil [illegible] in-law, who died [illegible] battle in the [illegible] near here, late Saturday [illegible] who received several [illegible] told officers the [illegible] growth of family [illegible]

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FOR BETTER DIGESTION

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We want the news, all the news of all the people, while it is news, and requests the readers to send in or telephone 146 or 361 news items and personals of their friends and acquaintances.

Entered as second-class matter, February 26, 1919, at the Postoffice at Mexia, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Why not a Spring Style Show in Mexia?

Let's have a big Home Coming during the Confederate veterans' reunion this year.

You can now buy a whole pound of radium for $29,500,000. The price has dropped recently fifty per cent.

Senator Hiram Johnson states that he is opposed to President Harding's League of Nations ideas. And that should be some encouragement for the Harding proposal.

"Alcohol is, I think, the greatest trap that nature ever set for the feet of the human race. It is responsible for more degradation and misery than any other evil in the world."—Upton Sinclair.

A twenty year old bandit was recently given twenty years in the pen by a jury that deliberated twenty minutes. He is likely proud of his youth and glad that the jury did not deliberate longer.

"Listen to the Mocking Bird, Listen to the Mocking Brid." We don't know which sounds sweeter, Nature's feathered choir or the trucks carrying concrete for new paved streets. Both coming together, like they are today, and there's no wonder that everybody is looking so cheery. Come to Mexia!

The Tennessee Legislature has recently made it a felony to transport intoxicating liquor in quantities of one gallon or more; it has prohibited the manufacture of whiskey and brandy for any purpose; it has prohibited the possession or control of any still or other apparatus or parts thereof, used or intended to be used for manufacturing liquor. It has also made it a felony to give away any intoxicating liquor which would result in the impairment of health or in death and it has provided for the forfeiture of any vehicle or conveyance used for the unlawful transmission of liquors. This legislation fairly marks the "reaction" of the people of Tennessee against prohibition.

CLEAR CUT STATEMENT OF EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

THE problem of European rehabilitation is set forth in simple and clear-cut terms in a statement of the general principles involved, prepared for the Journal of the American Bankers Association by B. M. Anderson, Jr., an economist of national reputation, who has devoted particular study to America's interest in the foreign situation. Mr. Anderson schedules these main principles as follows:

1. Free play of private enterprise is the great hope of the future. This means, on the one hand, that governments should withdraw as rapidly as possible from the practice of bread subsidies, unemployment doles, public operation and control of industry, and the like. It means, on the other hand, that many governments must perform far better than they have been performing what is perhaps the greatest economic function of government—the provision of sound money as a basis for safe business.

2. Economic considerations must be given priority over political considerations, and steps toward rehabilitation must be based on a realistic summing up of assets and liabilities.

3. Patchwork solutions dealing with only one or two elements of the problem are unlikely to be successful. Just because reparations and inter-allied debts, public finance, currency reform and so on are really tied together, it is necessary that we should undertake to accomplish all of them in one comprehensive plan if we are to accomplish much in connection with any of them.

A Comprehensive Plan

4. A comprehensive plan should undertake to accomplish the following things:

(a) The restoration of the moneys of continental Europe to a gold basis. Since this obviously cannot be done for most of the former belligerents at the old gold pars, it is necessary that newer and much lower gold pars should be established, at which gold redemption can be speedily begun and certainly maintained. In the case of those currencies whose values have approached the vanishing point, even more drastic measures may be necessary.

(b) Public finances must be reformed by such drastic increases in taxes and such radical reductions in expenditures as will enable the governments to pay their way without further increase in domestic debt. Floating debts should be funded into long time issues.

(c) A workable adjustment of the reparations problem based on economic realities is essential.

(d) Artificial trade barriers must be greatly modified.

(e) The governments of Great Britain and the United States, in consideration of radical reforms on the continent of Europe, can well afford to reduce greatly or even cancel the debts of their continental allies.

(f) The bankers of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and perhaps other non-European countries, in consideration of financial reforms in continental Europe, should, and doubtless would, be ready to place with the investors of their countries substantial blocks of continental securities to provide necessary working capital, to facilitate the financial and currency reforms and to assist in industrial revival on the continent of Europe, taking great pains that no part of the new loans be used for non-essential purposes.

The Crook Who Wasn't Pensioned

AN interesting canard gained wide currency recently to the effect that a famous retired crook, caught beating a slot machine by depositing a slug instead of a nickel, was carried on the pension list of the American Bankers Association. The idea was that the pension kept him from robbing banks, but F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the Association, promptly spoiled the story.

"There is absolutely no basis for this report," he said. "The American Bankers Association conducts a protective department to prevent and prosecute criminal activities against banks who are members of the Association, with the idea of safeguarding property and bringing just punishment to offenders, but it is no part of the work of the Association to buy off criminals directly or indirectly. The rules of the department expressly provide that no case once committed by a member bank to the Association can be taken out of its hands, nor the offense mentioned be compromised. Much less would a blanket compromise with the criminal proclivities of any crook by means of money tribute be entered into by the Association. The only pension list the Association has is one for retired employees in recognition for long and meritorious services."

THE KIDDIE'S CAUSE

Crime.

There's too much of I, Mine and Me stuff
Broadcast in our Nation today;
That's one reason why we are having
Such volume of crime in this day.

We're forgetting to love one another,
And obey His great will as we should;
Instead we are hating our brother.
We could love as He loved if we would.

We cannot love God as our Father,
While hating our brother man;
Is one of the lessons Christ taught us,
And still people think that they can.

Continue to spend their time fighting,
Each other with thought, word or deed;
And still dare to kneel at the altar of God
Caring not that afresh His wounds bleed.

He told us while filling His mission
On earth that "Love fulfills the law".
And "I say unto you, ye are brothers".
Then from His pure life let us draw.

Up a plan for each day we are given
For expressing His love as we go;
We'll find we are filling our mission
In bringing His Kingdom below.

Crime will stop when we teach all the children
They're brothers, in love they must share;
Love being a natural condition,
It only needs feeding to bear.

A rich harvest in transforming children
Into great men and women who dare;
To stand up for Christ and His Kingdom,
His love and sweet fellowship share.

Love's the choicest of heavenly graces.
Life without it—why it would be hell;
That's just what we find in the places
Where crime is. Oh, God let me tell—

In some way the thought as they're coursing
Through my mind as rivers that swell,
After showers, and grant that my poems
May fulfill their mission as well.

I know that God makes little children,
(No person will dare dispute this;)
Pray tell me then who is to blame for
The acts of men, women, whose bliss

Of sweet childhood turns into despair,
Before they become women or men?
There's surely some fault in their training,
They're followning someone into sin!

King Solomon long ago told us,
"As ye train up a child it would go."
I fancy I see some connection
In this and the crime wave. Below

I shall give some statistics
To show that the old man was right;
For we're told eighty-five's the percentage
Of those in our country who're bright

And are sent once each week, on a Sunday
To where Christ and His Love's being taught
For five years, never get into trouble
Nor before court tribunals are brought.

This to me is a tragic conviction
Of parents. And more must be done,
For the children in helping to save them
From becoming a "Prodigal Son".

If one lesson a week saves this number
Of those to whom Truth is brought;
From the clutches of crime and its horrows,
We must see that all children are taught.

I say yes, teach the Bible in school rooms,
Compulsory—so children may know;
Upon what our country is founded,
And what makes America grow,

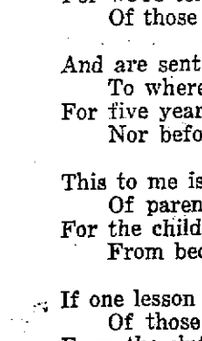
Ever into the greatest of Nations,
Where all tongues plant their feet on its sod;
Others nations are still seeking gain, while
America is still seeking God.

(Mrs.) Louella Brown, Mexia, Texas.

Forefathers Found Communism Wanting

BY FRANCIS H. SISSON
Chairman, Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association

The founding of New England by the Pilgrims revealed the unconscious growth of a ship's company into a neighborhood, of a neighborhood into a community and a community into a commonwealth.



F. H. Sisson

The ethical principle upon which they builded was that of individual responsibility for conduct, success or failure in life. The economic principle underlying their efforts was that of unrestricted competition, free contract, sacredness of private property.

These pioneers enjoyed unrestrained liberties. Their period was one of intense, economic, political and religious individualism. On this sound foundation a nation has been built and its institutions established.

Today we find a marked change in our national life. The trend of the day is away from individualism to socialism along many lines. The private man of our early centuries has largely disappeared and we find a constant increase of associational activities of all sorts. Groups and blocs, large corporations and government organizations have replaced the individual. As in government performing more and more functions. Public ownership and regulations are expanding.

Even our farmers who have been our greatest individualists, are turning toward co-operative and fraternalistic interests. How far this trend may carry us, how far it may serve a useful purpose, none can tell. That it threatens the spirit of private enterprise and responsibility which has made the nation great cannot be denied, and that if carried too far the lesson of history will be repeated, seems certain.

No simpler or greater indictment of communism and socialism has ever been written than that by Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony in his history in which he describes the complete failure of their first communistic efforts.

As we look out over the world today we see this conflict between individualistic and socialistic ideas waged on all sides. As the world increases in population and its problems become more complex it is certain that the inter-dependence of men and nations must be constantly emphasized and their mutual relations considered, but how far the rights of the individual man or nation must yield to the rights or interests of the many is the question of the hour and marks a world wide battlefield of ideas.

In accepting our proper responsibility for the welfare of others, it is certain we must not lose sight of the first great need for self-protection. That lesson of the Pilgrims cannot be ignored with safety to our institutions.

THE EDITORIAL OF THE DAY

MASONRY DEFINED FOR THE PROFANE

By W. A. Browning, Dallas, Texas.

(Editor's Note:—This address was broadcasted from the Dallas News radio station (WFAA), under the auspices of the Texas Committee on Education and Research in conjunction with the programs of the National Masonic Service Association, of which Bro. Jno. W. Boweth is Chairman and Bro. Wilbur Keith is Executive Secretary. This address was published in Texas Freemason in February issue.)

Freemasonry is an institution which seeks to bring about the universal brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, and practices within itself that which it advocates in the world at large. Freemasonry believes in God as the Father of all and, therefore, the sons of the same father must be brothers. Freemasonry is founded upon the Holy Bible, and the Holy Bible is a symbol of God's law for the government of man; and any institution founded upon the Holy Bible must be right, and right always succeeds in the end.

Freemasonry is not a religion and never will be. It is a philosophy and a custodian for religion. Empires have come and empires have gone, but Freemasonry is with us always because we built our house upon the solid rock Truth. We trace it back to King Solomon, who was the first Grand Master, but deep students of Masonry trace it and its teachings even to the sun-worshipers. It has played an important part in the world from time immemorial. It has been the champion of the poor the weak and the down-trodden. It teaches three great fundamental principles—a reverence for God, a loyalty to country and a love of our fellowman. It teaches that men were created by the Father of us all to depend upon each other, that the janitor of the bank was as essential as the president. I cannot begin to scratch the surface of Freemasonry in ten minutes, so I am going to speak of a few thousands of things it has done for this government of ours.

At the opening of the eighteenth century there was no religious liberty in the world; men were not allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. All over Christendom the atmosphere was still murky with intolerance and men's conception of the universe was just beginning to emerge from the barbaric. There was no equality before the law. The courts were in the hands of the ruling classes and every controversy was speedily decided in their favor. There was no equality of opportunity; the son of the rich man was born and reared to be a rich man, the son of the poor man was born and reared to be a poor man. Education was only for the rich and those of noble birth. Under these conditions the laboring man suffered many injustices.

Freemasonry was being fought because it taught religious freedom, freedom of thought and freedom of press, that man was created with a brain and conscience and that it was given so as to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, making himself responsible for his own salvation These Masons came over to this glorious country to escape the intolerable conditions under which they were living in Europe, and they brought their Masonic altars with them. Every American knows about the Boston Tea Party, and knows that it was held because the American people were being taxed without having a voice in their Government.

Let your mind drift back to that great Mason, Paul Revere, as he rode from Middlesex to Lexington warning the people; to Joseph Warren and also to the greatest of all American heroes, the father of our country, George Washington, a Master of his Masonic Lodge. There is no where in the pages of our history a figure so pathetic yet so sublime as George Washington at Valley Forge, as in the darkest hours of the war, he knelt in the snow in humble supplication to the Deity because he had learned in his Masonic Lodge that when the strength and wisdom of man fail there is an inexhaustible source above.

Then go back to that glorious, vigorous, enthusiastic young man thrilled with a splendid vision, General LaFayette, a Master Mason. Come on down through pages of history. When the Declaration of Independence was written it was composed by Masons and is a Masonic document founded upon Masonic principles, and the first man who signed it was John Hancock, a Master Mason, and fifty-three of the fifty-six signatures on it were the signatures of Master Masons. These Colonial Masons when they drafted the constitution of the United States put equality before the law and equal opportunity for advancement for any human being within this fair land of ours. Masonry sent her sons into the wilderness to gather the stars for Old Glory, and the Declaration of Indpendence is a living symbol of Masonry striving for humanity, justice and liberty.

Freemansonry stands four square behind the public Schools of America. She is the advocate of the public schools because she is the friend of knowledge; she is a friend of the public schools system because she wants every child in this fair land to reach the greatest heighth of learning that the child is capable of, and the poor man's children to have a right of education and chance in this world the same as the rich man's child. There would be no universal brotherhood of man unless the people are educated up to know what it means and stands for. Freemasonry realizes that the free public school system is the vertebrae of the Nation and the foundation of democracy. God so created the world that we can tell whether a thing is right or wrong by the effect produced. We know that a rosebud needs sunshine and not clouds to make it burst forth in all its splendid glory. So look at a country that believes in equal education for rich and poor alike and compare it with a country that fosters superstition and ignorance. These are principles that our forefathers fought, bled and died for, and it is putting into effect these principles that has made these United States the greatest Nation upon the face of the globe today.

Then let me mention a few more Masons who played a great part in the history of our country. Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, Wm. McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, and, when America went into the great World War, she chose as the great general to lead our American Army that Mason whom we all love so well—General John Pershing. And today there sits at the head of our Government, guiding our ship over the stormy seas of trouble which the world has been thrown into, the Mason—President Harding.

Freemasonry's motto today as far as the United States is concerned is: "One God, one Nation, one language, Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes."

Local News

W. K. Boyd was a Groesbeck visitor today.

A. L. Curtis was a Temple visitor here today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sill are in Navosota this week.

L. V. Menton of Fort Worth is in the city today.

Mrs. L. L. Brure of Dallas is a lohal visitor today.

D. M. Tooke of Temple was a local visitor this morning.

G. G. McBride was a Dallas visitor the latter part of last week.

E. K. Williams was a business visitor from Temple today.

Ray O'Dor of Brehkenridge is shaking hands with friends here today.

A. H. Eubanks was a business visitor to Dallas the latter part of last week.

Carl England of Ranger was in the city today. He formerly resided here.

D. L. Penix is among Wado business visitors here today, a guest at the Majestil Hotel.

Mrs. Buster Murray, who was taken to a local hospital a few days ago, is reported to be improving today.

Mrs. Bob Webster and Bobbie, Jr. have returned from Corsicana after a visit with Mrs. H. Duncan of that city.

C. L. Tatum, manager of the advertising department of the Daily News, spent Sunday at his old home in Athens.

Little Felix Jackson is four years old today and the doctor said he just had to give him the old time birthday present—four spanks.

Major N. P. Houx was able to be at his post of service in The News editorial rooms today. He has been wrestling with "Flu" for several days.

R. J. Ellington is feeling much better with the return of beautiful weather. He will likely be "as good as new" in a week's time, if such fair days continue.

The ciyt police raked in four vags Sunday, while the county officers took in two vags, two for disturbing the peace and one insane man, an old negro named Luther Moore.

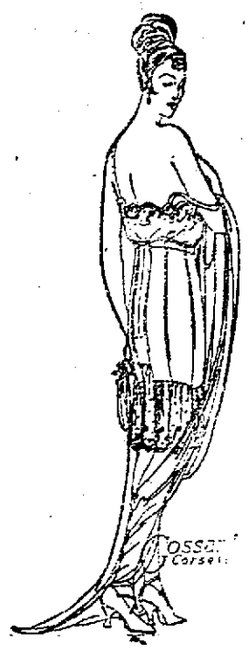
Just a few Mexiaites in Groesbeck today are W. W. Barnett, John Sweatt, Will Keeling, Rex Forrest, Ross Fielder, W. T. Church, F. P. Huchingson, Major Chester A. Machen and Lee P. Pierson.

FOR RENT—Two room unfurnished house. Lights and water included. $15.00 per month. Apply 813 East Commerce. 12d2K

FOR RENT—Two room furnished house; lights and water furnished. $20.00 per month. Apply 818 East Commerce. 12d2K

Karner-Phillips

Home Of The Gossard Corest



Mrs. Hawkins

of the H. W. Gossard Corset Company will make special fittings of the "Gossard" Corset—here—Monday and Tuesday.

Type Corsetry

Gossard Corsetry is type corsetry—it is the original and best front-lace corset on the market.
We carry a complete line of Gossards, priced $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7.50 and up to $20.

Karner-Phillips

Always Glad To Serve You

Bridge and "Skags" Passwords To "Smart Set" Of Capital

But Cigarettes Are Going Out of Favor with Younger Set Because Girls Are Taking Up Pipes—Liquor, Where to Get It, How Much It Costs, and Probable Safety, Big Topics of Talk.

By Elizabeth Gale Poindexter
Wife of Senator Poindexter now Ambassadar to Peru

Washington society, for the most part, is as sane and well ordered as society anywhere else. I say this from 14 years experience mingling with the diplomatic and official set. There are massive functions, to be sure, and probably a greater emphasis on social forms and procedure than is customary elsewhere, because Washington's cosmopolitan nature makes them necessary. But the bulk of Washington society is made up of plain, every-day people without special eccentricities and primarily desirous, after doing the day's work, of having a good time.

However, there is a little inner set which rejoices in the idea that it is the center of "smartness" for the capital, and therefore, presumably, for the universe. It is made up of a somewhat flightier group than the great mass of Washingtonians—if people drawn here from every part of the country can be called Washingtonians. They aim at the ultra in dress and deportment, and they want to be as exclusive as they know how.

But there are two pass-keys to success in this little grup of capital women. And they are:

Bridge.

Cigarettes.

The little coterie I have in mind is distinguished primarily by the readiness and eagerness of the women to play bridge for high stakes. The average member of Congress can not afford to throw his money away; there is an automatic means of exclusion, for he will not permit his wife to break into the big games. The members of the group are also keen on cigarette smoking; they look upon the ability to consume vast quantities of cigarettes—mostly bad cigarettes, the men inform me, for they say that woman's taste in cigarettes is generally atrocious—as a symbol of emancipation or something, heaven knows what. At any rate, bridge and cigarettes are the trump cards to get into the coterie, which, to my mind, does not represent at all what is most desirable in Washington society.

Her Husband Won't Let Her

Yet by fixing these standards of exclusiveness, the so-called "smart set" is able—even though many of its members are obvious parvenus—to excite the envy of certain women more zealous for social preferment than critical. I know the wife of one Senator in particular who has been a constant batterer at the gates—but she can't get in, for her husband, though a man of ample means, simply won't finance reckless expenditure at the bridge table.

"It's no use," this woman informs her friends—sometimes almost in tears "He won't let me."

The more power to him, say I!

Climbers are, of course, omnipresent in Washington's society. The young fortune hunter, eager to marry a wealthy bride ;the debutante of some seasons ago, eager to capitalize her charms in the most favorable market; the newly rich—these flock to the capital with the idea of "putting themselves over."

Sme of them are singularly naive. I recall a remark made by the wife of one priminent official. She had just blossomed forth in a striking diamond lavalliere that must have cost a lot of money.

"Yes," she said, in reply to my words of admiration for its beauty. "I've been after (mentioning her husband's name) a year or more for this."

The Smart Set's Snobbery

Snobbishness, of course, flourishes, too—like the green bay tree of Victorian literature. Recently I met a woman who had just returned from a call on persons who, by reason of their official position, she was compelled to notice.

"Do you know," she said, "the apartment was simply filthy! Why, they even had coats hanging in the hallways."

That may have been true, and it may have been deplorable, but to my mind it does not brand them as deficient intellectually or morally. And I have known women to rise to prominence, even though they may have taken in washing in their earlier life. The woman who commented so superciliously on the position of the persons she had visited, according to reports in Washington, had a mother in that category.

Publicity seekers likewise abound in Washington. That has been brought home to me with particular force since I began to write for the newspapers. Women approach me wherever I go.

"Now, don't say anything about me in your articles!" they warn me—with a clear implication that they want something nice said about them as often as possible. For society, like the theater, thrives on publicity.

Indeed, one woman, franker than some, made no secret of her wishes.

"I want you to say something about me every time you get a chance," she told me. "and I don't care what it is. Just talk about me—that's all."

The Embassy Bootlegger

There has been a lot of talk, lately, about embassy bootleggers and all that sort of thing. I don't know the inside of the embassy situation, but I do feel that drinking occupies entirely too large a part of the time of Washington people and that talking about it occupies still more.

Only a short time ago I met a group of Washington women at the home of one of the number. We were having a little card party. The first subject broached was liquor, the second where to get it and at what price, and the third where to have it tested.

"Why, my bootlegger furnishes it for $8 a quart," said one of the women, "and I can get it tested right here in this building"—one of the most fashionable apartments in Washington. And for an hour and a half the talk revolved about three things—liquor, where to get it, and where to have it tested.

They speak of their bootleggers, some of these women, just as they speak of the doctor or their lawyer. The bootlegger occupies an important place in a certain rank of local society, and no doubt is getting well paid for his time and trouble.

One of the women at this party thought it strange that I did not show any eagerness in the partiiular turn of the conversation.

"Everyone is entitled to his or her own opinion on those things," I told her. "I want to be tolerant. But I do not think that drinking liquor is quite the pastime for expectant mothers"—there happened to be one in the group—"nor do I think this eternal conversation on where you can buy it, how much you have to pay for it, and whether it is fit to drink or not, is quite the most edifying topic of conversation we can find in this beautiful city on such a beautiful day as this."

Waste Not, Want Not

On another occasion recently a group of women was herded into a small room where liquor was served. I paid no attention to my cocktail, and the woman next me figuratively jumped me for neglecting it.

"I don't drink it because I don't like it," I said. "You are quite welcome to it if you want it."

"I never believe in letting good liquor go to waste," was her reply.

By this time the party had progressed to the stage where the others were becoming insistent that I should drink. However, just then they moved us out of the small room into a larger one—down a flight of stairs, where I met some other women coming up. Some of those who had been with me were a bit dizzy, and those coming from the other direction were in pretty much the same boat.

One woman whom I met on the stairs looked at me pityingly and said: "I don't see how you can have a good time not having taken a drink."

I replied: "How funny; I was just thinking the same about you, you having taken too much."

I have been in Washington a good many years, and I find you do not have to drink. I have had just as good a time as anyone else, I think.

It didn't seem, to me, quite the best way of spending time to herd a lot of women into a little, smoky room, serve them liquor without regard to the law and then protest because one in the number didn't care to drink. Why it should be conisdered especially "smart' to spend half an afternoon or evening talking about the merits of various brands of liquor, the reliability of various bootleggers, and the effect liquor has on one, I don't just know—but that seems to be the condition.

Real Sport

But bridge, after all, is the greatest of indoor sports here, as it is elsewhere. The wife of one of the foremost "farm blockers" would like to indulge, but to be able to play with the "correct set," as I have indicated, one has to play for large stakes and be able to smoke, too. You know, because one's husband belongs to a certain "bloc" that is no reason to believe the wife does not have the same desires that all the other women have—to be "smart."

I am really inclined to think that cigarette smoking is going out of date, because I know that some of the younger set have given up their "skags" and taken to the pipe.

(Copyrighted, 1923, by Twenty-first Century Press.)

POLITICS

My Pa, started goin' to
The meetin's every night
He say to Ma, its politics
And I guess he was right
He talked about the mud they'd sling
And taxes out of sight
The other night I went along
I thought I'd see the fight.

We got a seat right down in front
Close to the stage we sat
The room was full of cigar smoke
The men would laugh and chat
And then some great big man came out
Looked around, took off his hat,
And then he started talkin' loud
Now what you think o' that.

I went along to see a fight
And not one blow did pass
He talked and talked and then he drank
Some water from a glass
And then he talked and talked some more
Oh such a line of gas
I thought that he would never stop
They say he did at last
And that some other bird got up
But I was sleeping fast

The next night Pa, he sez to me,
Come on now son, let's go,
Another meetin' on tonight
We mustn't miss the show
We'll try again to get a seat
Down on the bald head row
And I sez naw, I guess we won't
I'll stay and watch Ma sew.

By Hunter R. Capers.

DAILY MENU

Breakfast—Baked apples, cereal and cream, bacon muffins, toast, coffee.

Luncheon or Supper—Vegetable salad, toasted muffins, preserves, cocoa.

Dinner—Cream of celery soup, cold roast lamb, pimento potatoes, mashed turnips, cress or lettuce, raisin pie, coffee.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS

Blaffer, L .A.
Beddo, Mrs. Bill
Benson, Joe
Bonyon, S.
Fisher Merger Oil Co.
Farmer, R. S.
Farmer, R. S.
Harnett Tom
Ivy Charlie
Lindholm, M. W.
Mearazier, J. D.
Mahafey, Paul
Power, Charles L.
Rollen, J. H.
Simmons, Ed
Tucker, M. C.
Turk, Pincus
Waples, Alace
Walker, W. H.
Zieglin, R.

RURAL SCHOOL TEST.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 12.—Prof. Prof. J. F. Adams, instructor in the philosophy of education, has recently returned from Smith County, where he made tests in the rural schools. On this trip Professor Adams visited 18 different schools, administering intelligence, reading and arithmetic tests to 500 children.

Mrs. Ross Hodges Entertains With Bridge Luncheon

Mrs. Ross Hodges entertained with a delightful Bridge luncheon the members of the Friday Bridge Club, and a few guests on the afternoon of the second. The table beautifully spread with a cluny luncheon set was centered by a basket of lovely pink caranations. From the central decoration extending to the different places, were streamers to the ends of which were attached pretty little baskets filled with salted nuts.

The pink and white color scheme was also featured in the menu consisting of fruit cocktail in orange cups, cream chicken in patties, peas in potato nests, stuffed celery, hot buttered rolls, salad, pink and white ice cream, angelfood cake, coffee, demitasse and stuffed dates.

Bridge followed the luncheon, Mrs. Purman receiving the high score prize, some embroidered napkins. Low score prize, a bridge pad set fell to Mrs. Munnell. Table favors were potted hyacinths.

Enjoying the hospitality and declaring Mrs. Hodges a charming hostess were Mesdames Munnell, Trelford, Purman, Hildinger, Ed Shelton, Pelfrey, and Lockard.

FRIPPERIES, TOO, HAVE HAD A PAST

Today if you are a flapper you go to a five and ten and buy a ravishing pair of new earrings every week. A hundred and twenty years ago earrings were not exclusively feminine fripperies. Many a fine gentleman wore them to have his portrait painted Did you notice that last winter the women carried muffs much less than the winter before? Two hundred years ago American men of fahsion had muffs. Being in style is just a game of hide and seek.

Your greatgrandmother wore mitts. In 1840 aprons were in great favor as part of a costume. And a little bit later comes the period of all shapes and shades of shawls. Have you a Paisley shawl among your treasures? Then you know.

Do you carry a handbag to go shopping? The ancestress of that handbag belongs after the French Revolution, when dresses were like sleeveless nightgowns belted in at the waist. Of course they had no pockets and so the reticule was invented.

About the time of the civil war the mantilla was in vogue, a short cape with points, which demanded all sorts of accessories, such as the "matinee skirt made of fine muslin with eleven hoops and the adjustable bustle." And to carry in the glove there was a little glass perfume bottle, sometimes blown double so that two perfumes might always be on hand.

Ladies, if we live a century we shall see our vanity boxes yet under the glass of a museum case!

LADIES

It is a pleasure to announce that we have a Modern Cleaning Plant which enables us to Clean Dry and Press your suits and return it the same day. No gas odors; no spots.

Phone 670—We'll Call
R. L. Maddox, Prop.

AMERICAN DRY CLEANERS
One Day Service, Rain or Shine.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores Its Natural Color and Lustre At Once.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients a larg bottle, at little cost, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. (adv.)

SMART GIRL

The News is pleased to join the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smart of this city in congratulations due them following the recent birth of a beautiful baby girl.

It is much easier to understand what allies are if you keep away from the dictionary definition.—Baltimore Sun.

WANTED—Hemstitching at 527 S. Belknap St. Mrs. E. L. Clinkscales. 11d14P

Notice!

THE ARNETT AUTO WRECKING CO.

Have Opened

An Up Town Store

CORNER COMMERCE AND McKINNEY

—We are carrying a complete line of new auto parts in connection with used parts, including a full line of the best made Ring Gears and Pinions.

WANTED!

$3,000, two years, ten per cent, repayable half annually. Well secured by business property valued at $7,000. Don't answer unless you have the money and mean business.

Box C
Care Mexia Daily News.

Quality Service

Let Us Help You with Your Building Problems

Ingram & Johnston Lumber Co.

S. McKinney St.
Phone 263

IN THE FUTURE—

The News Publishing Co., Inc.

will mail their statements on the 1st of each month to customers who have a charge accounts with us.

All accounts are due on the 1st of the month.

No account will be carried over 39 days.

Jesse McLendon

Real Estate -- Leases -- Royalties

McLendon Building - 'Phone 1

You Can Buy a House from Me and Pay for It Like Paying Rent!

FOR SALE

36-room Hotel on Titus St., will sell for cash....$2100.00
6-room house and 2 large lots facing new High School Building....$3500.00
3-room house on Kaufman St, well located....$ 500.00
Large Iron Garage 75x115, close in....$3250.00
Large 12-room 2-story residence on Ross Ave. Will trade for farm.
75-foot Lot Commerce St....$1000.00
4-room House, Main St....$1000.00
3-room House, Titus St., close in....$ 900.00
7-room House, practically new, Ross Ave....$3500.00
6-room House, 75-foot lot, Titus St....$3500.00
30-room Hotel....On Terms
8-room House, well located to trade for farm.
2-story Garage, Milam St....$1750.00
Lots $10.00 cash, balance monthly payments.

150 acres of land, 10 miles south, per acre....$ 30.00
73 acres one mile west of town, per acre....$100.00
40 acres of land, 2 miles NE., per acre....$ 60.00
144 acres, one mile east, per acre....$100.00
1000 acres, 10 miles SE., per acre....$ 20.00
50 acres, Shiloh, per acre....$100.00
Will buy or sell Humphreys Stock.

Will trade good land for Mexia property.

JESSE McLENDON

All the Financial Ills of the World Can Be Designated in One Word,

"THRIFTLESSNESS"

The Cure, Also, Can Be Suggested in One Word

'THRIFT"

Each man has his own "thrift problems:"

To some it means spend more, but spend more wisely:
To some it means more diversification in crops:
To some it means more safety in investment:
To some it means more cautious buying and selling.

And this bank stands ready to serve each and every class. More than that, we are willing and anxious because it means a more prosperous county, therefore a more prosperous—

FARMERS STATE BANK
GUARANTY FUND BANK
MEXIA, TEXAS

CHIROPRACTIC TALKS

Chiropractic
KI-RO-PRAC-TIC
WHAT IT IS

We will be glad to explain to your entire satisfaction what the chiropractic method is capable of doing for your physical welfare. Simply said, it is the science that relieves bodily disorders by eliminating causes.
Phone for Consultation

PORTER & KNAUF
Palmer Chiropractors
619 East Commerce
Phone 267

Past President Louisiana Federation of Woman's Clubs Addresses Enthusiastic Gathering of Mexia Ladies of the Friday Club and Delphian Chapter

Miss Livinia H. Egan, member of the Council of the National Woman's Party, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., of Shreveport, La., was in Mexia Friday and Saturday of the week just closed in the interest of the activities of the party in Texas at present.

She stated while here that the organization was a sort of bloc within the parties now functioning, "A non partisan group of women working for women."

Miss Egan stated that two bills had been presented to the 38th session of the Texas Legislature through the efforts of this group.

No. 1. "An Act providing that the father and mother shall be the joint natural guardians of their minor children."

No. 2. "An Act providing that the divorce law shall be equal for men and women."

A third measure may yet be introduced also: "An Act to Amend the Constitution of the State so as to make women citizens eligible for jury service." At least the Texas branch of the National Woman's Party is interested in securing such legislation.

Friday afternoon, Miss Egan addressed a joint gathering of the ladies of the Ladies Friday club and the Delphian chapter. They were much enthused over her splendid address. Mrs. Allan Hatch introduced her to the assemblage which met in the Elks Club rooms.

The officers of the Texas branch of the National Woman's Party are Mrs. Rena Maverick Green of San Antonio, President; Mrs. H. S. Warrick, Three Rivers, Secretary and Mrs. Kate G. Winston of Austin, Treasurer.

The Legislative committee is composed of:

Mrs. Rena Maverick Green; Mrs. J. E. Pearce, Mrs. Kate G. Winston, Mrs. Esther R. Warrick, Mrs. S. V. Thurston, Mrs. S. J. Coleman.

Her's was a rousing appeal to the ladies of Mexia and community to respond to the duties of citizenship.

"The man who does not register, who does not pay his poll tax and who does not use his vote for the best interest of his community, his state and his nation is not a good citizen," Miss Egan declared. "And the woman who does not register and pay her poll tax and cast her vote for the best interests of the country is not a good citizen. It makes no difference what you thought about sufferage before the Ninteenth Amendment was passed, now that you have the right of franchise, you must assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship which came with the right to cast a ballot."

Reminding her audience that the ballot was not an end, but a means to an end, Miss Egan explained that the Woman's Party is carrying on the work which only began with the extension of franchise to women. "Our organization is not a separate party similar to the Democratic and the Republican parties. We have no scheme for running the government; we are not concerned with putting up a ticket of women. We are non-partisan group of women, with branches in every state of the Union, working for the advancement of women as citizens. Our immediate object is to secure for the women citizens of every state the same legal and civil rights which women citizens possess."

Declaring that there are discriminations against women in the laws of every state in the Union—except Wisconsin, which passed the entire equal rights program of the Woman's Party in 1921—the speaker outlined the specific statutes in Texas, which, she declared, deny to women the same legal and civil status which men possess. Among the discriminations in Texas, Miss Egan stated, are the following:

Mothers are not equal guardians of their children.

A married woman may not sue for injuries to her minor child.

A married woman is not entitled to the services and earnings of her minor child.

A wife's services belong to her husband.

A married woman has no general power to contract.

A married woman may not become the business partner of her husband or of any one else.

A married contract cannot take away from the husband his legal rights over the person of his wife or the persons of their common children.

A husband may dispose of community property—except the homestead without the joinder of the wife.

Surviving wife's management and control of community estate ceases when she remarries.

Wife restricted in her rights to make gifts and transfers to her husband.

Wife's wishes may be disregarded in designation of the homestead.

A married woman may not choose her legal domicile for voting and similar purposes.

Punishment for sex offenses is unequal.

Divorce laws are unequal.

Women are barred from jury service.

Miss Egan was beautifully introduced by Mrs. Allan Hatch, who presented the former as a Native of Texas, member of the governing body of the National Woman's party; a past president of the Louisiana Federation of Women's clubs, and a woman of other honors and services.

National Woman's Party Leader Who Spoke Here Friday

Miss Lavinia H. Egan

BOOTLEG MONEY IN GERMANY

By GUS M. OEHM

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN.—"Extra! The dollar quotation of the day. Extra! New slump in the mark!" While American newsboys cry their extras on the day's biggest news, the Louisiana, Ku Klux or the European "war" situations, the German newsboys appeal daily to the public interest by making the most direct appeal to the buyer's pocketbook—the quotation of the dollar in marks.

Germans everywhere are interested in how the dollar is quoted in marks, because Germans everywhere own dollars, English pounds, Argentine pesos and all sorts of comparatibely stable foreign currency.

Nobody in Germany—or anywhere else for that matter—wants to retain mark notes very long. Back in July a 500 mark note was worth $1.00 and would buy a dollars worth of goods on the German market. At this writing a 500 mark note is worth less than two cents and buys about two cents worth in German stores.

So it is easy to understand why a German who has any inclination to save, wants to save something other than marks. If, in July, the German turned his 500 marks into an American dollar, he is able now to turn it into thousands of marks and buy practically as much as he could with his 500 back in July.

Botleg Speculation

The German government, taking cognizance of this fact, realized that much speculation was going on and, some time ago, issued anti-speculation regulations. This merely took speculation out of legal public places and put it on an illegal "bootlegging" basis. The German still buys dollars and sells them at a profit. He does it through friends, who have dollars to sell, through banking houses and concerns who take the regulations with a grain of salt and through relatives and associates in foreign countries.

Germany is fluded with foreign currency which passes for exchange of goods at the prevailing rates of exchange. An American buying in a German store often offers or more often is required to pay in dollars or pounds. This saves the merchant the trouble and expense of changing marks into dollars.

The natural question—what becomes of all the paper mony Germany prints—is partly answered by the enlarged amount of money a German must carry around. Back in July 100 marks would buy a meal at an average quick lunch. Now it takes frm five to ten thousand or more. The German's pocket book bulges with notes, his coat and trousers pockets carry a surplus and he replenishes his stock each morning before venturing forth into the day's work. The average man can carry only enough notes for one or two days expenses—to carry more would involve too bulky a bundle.

Wearing Out Money

The money, printed on cheap paper, naturally wears out rapidly and the smaller notes are replaced by larger ones. Whereas in July one, two, five and ten mark notes still had some value, especially as change, notes of this denomination today are seldom seen, except when the presses get behind on the printing of big notes and the market is flooded with smaller denominations from the reserve.

What the situation may be by next July is hard to say. The government has just started printing 50,000 and 100,000 mark notes, which, if freely circulated, will greatly facilitate day-by-day purchasing. However, if the mark continues to fall and 100,000 marks equal a dollar, the process must be repeated and bigger and bulkier notes than ever printed.

And in the meantime, the German public and the American colony living in Germany, wonder where the whole thing is going to end.

Tucker Plans To Drill To Second Woodbine Sands

Howard A. Tucker, trustee who drilled the Fish Pond Holsten well in the northeast part of the Mexia field, announces from the Fort Worth office that he expectes to return to Mexia inside the next two weeks and let a contract for deepening of the present well to the Lower Woodbine oil sand depth.

The Tucker Oil Trust, which has taken over the property, will not only deepen the Holsten well, but also will develop other property in the shallow fields of Oklahoma, Texas and in the Smackover, Arkansas field, according to Tucker's announcement.

Forty acres with five producing wells, located in the Healdton Oklahoma fields, is being taken over by the Tucker Oil Trust under a drilling contract now being perfected. Interests in two wells now drilling at Moran also are being secured. An option of a half interest in fifty acres, located in the heart of the proven fields in Kentucky, also has been secured.

"Unless the bad weather handicaps our plans, we will have oil production from three different tracts inside the next two weeks," says Tucker. The drilling operations in the Mexia field will be paid for from oil production sales, under present plans.

The setting for the first two weeks of Judge Blackmon's court is as follows:

CIVIL CASES

First Assignment—Monday, First Week

No. 1386 Clell Prestidge vs. H. C. Cauffield et al.
No. 2404-A. H. & T. C. R. R. Co. vs. F. W. Heitman.
No. 2581 Will Echols vs. Roby Echols.
No. 2878 Floyd Dancer et al vs. Mary Stevens et al.
No. 3071 Mrs. Nona Roark et al vs. J. J. Beckham et al.

Second Assignment—Thursday, First Week

No. 2424 Mrs. Clyde Combs et al vs. N. W. Pierce et al.
No. 2592 Richard & Scott vs. Mexia-LaSalle Oil Co. et al.
No. 2593 B. F. McFall vs. Mrs. H. L. Houx et al.
No. 2764 Annie Matthems vs. Will Wright.
No. 2706 H. C. Roller vs. Lee Hampton et al.
No. 2800 R. T. Bell vs. Clem-Johnson Lumber Co.
No. 2873 Fred Carter et al vs. Chas. F. Noble et al.
No. 2931 Berry-Barnett Gro. Co. vs. J. G. Edwards.
No. 3802 Mrs. R. C. Robertson et al vs. P. P. Brown et al.
No. 3182 City of Kosse vs. B. W. Couch et al.
No. 3209 U. S. Bond & Mtg. Co. vs. Fred M. Vaugh et al.
No. 3242 J. L. Thompson et al vs. W. A. Spivey et al.
No. 3269 State of Texas vs. Jas F. Daviss.
No. 3284 W. M. Wagner et ux vs. Samuel Stone et al.
No. 3306 Hercules Supply Co. vs. Uniform Gas & Pet. Co.

Third Assignment—Monday, Second Week

No. 2402 Columbus Wadkins et al vs. Nancy Rakestraw.
No. 2741 W. R. Hammns, Ss. vs. Joseph Danciger.
No. 2744 Roy B. Goodell sv. O. N. Jaye et al.
No. 2818 Ike Giden et al vs. Joseph Danciger.
No. 2834 O. H. Foster vs. G. W. Friend.
No. 2991 Joseph Danciger vs. Geo. E. Smith et al.
No. 3153 Mrs. A. Louella Ross vs. F. B. McElroy et al.
No. 3167 A. T. Schulz vs. Palace Drug Store
No. 3244 J. B. Dougles Jr. vs. J. F. Springfield.

Fourth Assignment—Thursday, Second Week

No. 2652 A. A. Vestal vs. Mrs. J. S. Phillips.
No. 2556 Wm. Young vs. Juraco Oil Co. et al.
No. 2584 J. W. Ray vs. en. Tex. I., L. and W. Co.
No. 2729 W. R. Pickering Lbr. Co. vs. C. T. Higgins et al.
No. 2773 J. E. Hintz et al vs. C. T. Higgins et al.
No. 2805 J. Sanford Smith et al vs. C. I. Spencer et al.
No. 2898 L. J. Ingram vs. J. E. McBennott et al.
No. 2943 Jones & Frazier vs. Emmett Boyd.
No. 2975 C. V. Wheeler et al vs. Mabel O'Conner et al.
No. 2993 Carey McElroy et al vs. Elbert McElroy.
No. 3024 J. C. Eaves vs. Bud Kerzee.
No. 3033 John Cain & Son vs. T. & B. V. R. R. Co.
No. 3060 Ralph Harrison vs. Sam Allen.
No. 3073 G. E. Quillen vs. Homer Ford.
No. 3079 Harry W. Stevens vs. Henry Alexander.
No. 3092 C. T. Higgins vs. D. H. Dorsett.
No. 3118 O. P. Coffin vs. A. T. Schulz et al.
No. 3223 C. N. Tipton et al vs. Willie Pierce et al.

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F. P. HUCHINGSON
Agent

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—These three winter epidemics are very common now. Proper care should be taken of the patient and the right drugs used.

—With our full line of drugs and efficient pharmacists we can properdly take care of your needs immediately.

—We carry all kinds of Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Candies, Soaps, Razors, Razor Blades, etc.

—We serve the best fountain drinks and ice cream.

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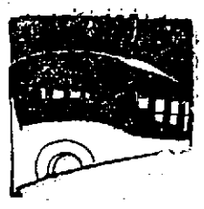
"In the Center of Mexia"



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When you can own a home and pay it out like rent?

We are specialists in homes and can help you plan one that you can afford to own. Nobody can afford not to own a home when he can buy it on our plan.

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PALESTINE ST., PHONE 35

The Day's Opportunities As Told In The Classified Ads

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CLASSIFIED RATES—One cent a word for each insertion. No single ad taken for less than 25 cents. Everybody reads these little ads, so if you want to buy or sell, or have lost or found any article, here is where you can get good results. No advertisement accepted over the telephone except from those who have a Regular Charge Account.

LOST AND FOUND—D.

LOST—Box containing wagon sheet, piano covers, rope, etc. Reward. Hall Music Co., Groesbeck, Texas. 11d2D

WANTED TO BUY—E

WANTED TO BUY—A large safe or steel cabinet for cash. Must be cheap and in good condition. Phone 75. 12d4E

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—F

FOR SALE—Ford coupe, never run $550.00. Call J. A. Bilderback, Theuacana, Texas. 11d2F

OIL PROPOSITIONS—G

PRODUCTION ROYALTIES—Will buy producing royalties in the Mexia field. Room 16 Farmers State Bank building or Box 736, Mexia, Texas. Zeno King. 2d30G

FOR SALE—J

WE SELL and exchange all kinds of furniture, floor coverings, stoves and kitchen hardware. M. Langston, new and second hand furniture. Phone 56. 6d30J

CAFE FOR SALE—Doing steady business. Man and wife can handle. Cheap for cash if sold now. Box No. 1 Mexia Daily News. 11d2J

FOR SALE—Moose Hotel. Plenty of good furniture at a great sacrifice. Can rent building cheap. Apply at 216 West Palestine St. 12d3J

HOUSES FOR RENT—K

FOR RENT—Three room cottage furnished; water, lights and gas. Phone 291-W. A. A. Steele. 11d2K

FOR RENT—Reasonable, store room 28x30 feet, formerly Southland Barbershop. Best alley entrance in city, alley now being paver. Excellent location for small business. Apply Patterson Jewelry Co. 8d6K

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished houses. D. A. Kerzee. Phone 362-W. 723 E. Commerce St. 12d3K

ROOMS FURNISHED—L

FOR RENT—Two bed rooms, also 3 light housekeeping rooms, furnished. All modern conveniences. Close in. Phone 452. 9d3L

TWO AND THREE room furnished apartments. Lights, gas and water. Rent reasonable. Gates Apartments, 834 East Commerce St. 2d30L

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms, all modern conveniences, close in. 100 North Kaufman St. 11d3L

NICE ROOM suitable for one or two. Bath, hot and cold water. Mrs. Jno. Corley. 11d2L

FOR RENT—Two light housekeeping rooms, all modern conveniences; lights water and gas. 310 North Canton. 11d2L

FOR RENT—Large very desirable bed room in new modern home, every convenience. $5.00 per week for one $8.00 for two. 835 East Commerce. 11d2L

DRESSER ROOMS—$4.00 and $5.00 per week, gas heat; also two room apartments $5.00 and $6.50 per week, lights, water and gas paid. 108 East Titus St. 11d2L

ROOMS FOR MEN—Modern, lavitors, bath, etc., reasonable. 603 South McKinney. 8d4L

MODERN unfurnished rooms at 500 East Milam, also sleeping room. Rent reasonable. 12d1L

FOR RENT—Two light housekeeping rooms close in. $20.00 per month. Apply 205 North McKinney. Phone 595. 12d2L

ROOMS UNFURNISHED—M

FOR RENT—Three room unfurnished in rear of Opera House, suitable for any business. See J. H. Kaufman. 11d3M

AUTOMOBILES—N

FOR SALE—Good Dodge Commercial Car. Let us demonstrate it for you. Auction Store, 117 East Palestine St. 8d7J

MISCELLANEOUS—P

WE HAVE moved one block North of City National Bank. See us before buying or selling Second Hand Furniture. Auction Store 117 East Palestine Street. 9d7P

SUITS CLEANED and pressed $1.00. Ladies work a specialty. Also laundry handled. Called for and delivered. Phone 595 Day and Night Cleaners, 205 N. McKinney. 8d7P

SCHOOLS—V.

THE MEXIA BRANCH of the Sinclair Select Business School. Individual private instruction. Day and night classes. Mrs. Pearl Terrell, prin. 110 Spreng Building. 1d31V

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance prohibiting the running loose and at large of any animal of the dog kind on the streets, avenues highways, or other public places in the City of Mexia without being muzzled, declaring same to be a public nuisance, describing the kind of muzzle required, declaring the duty of police officers in connection with the enforcement of this ordinance, providing that dogs shall be destroyed under certain conditions excepting certain dogs, providing dogs shall be redeemed, declaring an emergency and providing a penalty.

Be it ordained by the City Commission of the City of Mexia, Texas:

SECTION 1. The being and running loose and at large of any animal of the dog kind in the streets, avenues, highways or other public places in the City of Mexia without being muzzled as herein provided, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and it shall hereafter be unlawful for the owner or harborer of any animal of the dog kind, or any person having custody or control of any animal of the dog kind, to suffer or permit such animal to run loose or at large in the streets, avenues, highways or other public places in the City of Mexia, unless the mouth of such animal is muzzled in such a manner as to protect persons from being bitten.

SECTION 2. The muzzle herein required to be used shall be made of some kind of suitable material, which possesses sufficient strength to securely muzzle the mouth of such animal of the dog kind so as to prevent such animal from biting, and said muzzle shall be so fastened in such a manner that the same shall securely keep said dog from biting persons.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police or any police officer to cause to be taken up or impounded all animals of the dog kind loose or at large, in violation of the terms of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. The owner of any animal of the dog kind, impounded as aforesaid shall have the right to redeem the same upon the payment to the Chief of Police, or officer in charge of the pound the sum of one dollar and fifty ($1.50) cents for each animal so redeemed. The sum paid to the Chief of Police shall be paid by him into the City Treasury. The time for removing said animal shall be twenty-four hours after their capture and impounding. All such animals not redeemed within such time shall be destroyed by the Chief of Police or any police officer authorized by him to do so.

SECTION 5. The provisions of this ordinance relating to the muzzling of dogs shall not apply to any animals of the dog kind that is being lead, providing said dog wears a good strong collar to which is attached a rope or strap of sufficient strength to hold such dog, or to any dog following country men or strangers through the City when they do not stop.

SECTION 6. Any person violating any of the terms and provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one hundred ($100.00) dollars; and each and every day that any animal of the dog kind is permitted to run at large or loose in violation of the terms of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SECTION 7. The fact that there is no adequate ordinance regulating the running at large of animals of the dog kind, and the further fact that there is at this time many vicious dogs running at large affected with hydrophobia or some other disease creates an emergency and a public imperative necessity; that the rule requiring ordinances to be read on more than one day be and the same is hereby suspended, and that this ordinance take effect from and after its passage and it is so ordained.

Passed and approved the 6th day of March, A. D., 1923.

E. WATSON, Mayor.

Attest:

JAMES E. McELROY,
City Secretary.

12d10t.

FRENCH TO PAY 260 MILLION MOREIN TAXES

By JOHN O'BRIEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PARIS (By Mail to United Press.)—Higher taxes are proposed by Minister of Finance de Lasteyrie, in his effort to find the four billion francs needed to balance this year's budget. At the present exchange rate the budget deficit represents about $260,000,000. M. de Lasteyrie hopes to obtain more than one-third of this amount by increasing the already crushing burden imposed on French taxpayers.

Omitting customs duties, the luxury tax and the tax on the year's business turnover, which cannot be increased, the minister informed the Chamber of Finance Committee that he proposes to increase direct taxation by one-fifth and indirect taxation by one-tenth.

This means a higher income tax and increase in the amount paid into the treasury by owners of real estate, exploiters of government monopolies, such as tabocco and cigarets, employers' of servants beyond a fixed number, owners of pianos, dogs and other articles included in a special law apart from that dealing with "luxuries."

M. de Lasteyrie hopes to get about one billion francs (65,000,000) by still further enforcing the collection of the income and commercial taxes, by the payment on the part of the railroad companies for the material loaned to them during the war by the state. The balance will have to be accounted for forcing payment of the tax on war profits in cash, instead of in defence bonds, as has been done hitherto.

NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

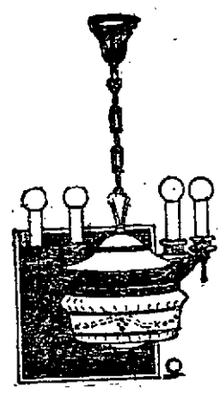
Notice is bereby given that an election will be held at the City Hall in Mexia, Texas, April 7th, 1923, for the purpose of electing four trustees for the Mexia Independent School District to serve the ensuing two years. All qualified voters residing within the limits of the said Mexia Independent School District are entitled to vote in said election. Mr. W. B. Kendrick is appointed manager to hold this election.

Witness my hand at Mexia, Texas, this March 7th, 1923.

David Murphy,
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Mexia Independent School District.
11-16-3.

A. H. Eubanks was a business visitor to Dallas the latter part of last week.

No Contract Too Big None Too Small



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When you have electrical work of any kind, call Reeves. We'll answer immediately with—

The Kind of Work You'll Like

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NOWLIN NOTES

DEVOTED TO AMERICAN LEGION; ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE ILANTHUS NOWLIN POST AND THEIR FRIENDS.

PREAMBLE

For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses: to make the right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to prosperity the principles of justice; freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

Congress Cuts Down Appropriation For Citizens' Military Training Camps

Advance information of the Army Appropriation Act shows that the budget for Citizens' Military Training Camps has been materially reduced. This has made necessary a reduction in the number of men that can be accepted for training at the camps this summer. The quota for the Eighth Corps area which includes the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, has been reduced from 3600 to 2800.

Under this quota the allotment to the camps in the Corps Area has been changed as follows: to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas—1100 instead of 1600 as originally planned ;to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma—1000 instead of 1200; to Ft. Logan, Colorado—500 instead of 600. The assignment of200 students to the camp at Ft. Hauchuca, Arizona is the only one that remains unchanged in the Corps.

Due to this reduction of almost 25 per cent it is expected that many more applications will be received in the Corps Area than can be accepted. It is therefore advisable for young men who desire to attend the camps to make request for application as early as possible. If applicants are otherwise qualified, their acceptance will be determined by date their application is received.

For infirmation or application blanks, write to C. M. T. C. Officer, 8th Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Rev. Walter Griffith of Barry, well known in Masonic and Methodist circles, in this section, arrived at noon today for a few days visit with his daughter, Mrs. Sam McCord, and while here will assist in the Royal Arch Masonic work this week. Mr. Griffith was formerly stationed at Wortham and at Malone, and has many friends among the fraternity here who will be glad to meet him again.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Masons will meet tonight in called session for work in the degrees. This branch of Masonry will meet every night this week in an effort to catch up with its work. Candidates for the degrees will please take notice. Visitors are always welcome.

J. P. YELDELL, H. P.

The ciyt police raked in four vags Sunday, while the county officers took in two vags, two for disturbing the peace and one insane man, an old negro named Luther Moore.

W. K. Boyd was a Groesbeck visitor today.

G. G. McBride was a Dallas visitor the latter part of last week.

H. & T. C.

Northbound.

No. 19—3:50 a. m.; Denison and Dallas.
No. 17—4:35 a. m.;Ft. Worth via. Dallas.
No. 37—4:55 a. m.; Dallas.
No. 15—3: 55 p. m.; Ft. Worth and Dallas.
No. 31—12:50 p. m.; Mexia to Dallas

Southbound

No. 18— 1:37 a. m.; Houston.
No. 16—11:45 a. m. San Antonio and Houston.
No. 38—11:35 p. m.; San Antonio and Austin.
No. 20—11:59 p. m.; Houston.
No. 32—10:00 a. m. Mexia.
No. 345—From Navasota; 3:45 p. m.
No. 346—To Navasota; 7:00 a. m.

T. & B. V.
North.
No. 8—3:25 p. m.

South.
No. 7—12:55 p. m.

Let's Build the Cotton Mills.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Mayor—
ERNEST WATSON (Re-election sought)
For City Commissioner:
REX FORREST
W. C. WILSON
(Political Advertisement)

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION
STATE OF TEXAS,
Limestone County,
City of Mexia.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Mexia, Texas, notice is hereby given that a general election will be held on the 3rd day of April, A. D., 1923, in and within the boundaries of the City of Mexia, Texas, at the City Hall in said City, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and two Commissioners for said City, each of whom shall hold office for a term of two years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

And W. O. Miller is hereby appointed presiding officer of said election, and he shall select two Judges and two Clerks to assist him in holding the same; and said election shall be held in the manner prescribed by law for holding other elections.

In testimony whereof witness my official signature this the 1st day of Marcr, A. D., 1923.

E. WATSON, Mayor,
City of Mexia, Texas.

2d30t.

TO KEEP YOUR SHOES LOOKING NEW

and wearing well—to avoid that "run down" appearance of so much footwear—let us repair them in time. We will keep both the uppers and soles and heels in perfect condition, saving you money and enabling you to wear your comfortable old shoes a long time.

D. PRICKETT'S SHOE SHOP
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Waffles All Hours with Maple Syrup—24 Hour Service
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A few nice rooms, heated, hot shower baths, a good home-like family hotel for particular people. Trancient rate $1.00 day. $1.50 and $2.00 double. Weekly rate $5 and up single. $20 monthly. Mrs. Scoggins' home-coked meals "mother's way" in the annex at 50c meal, $1 day, $7.00 week. Board and bed $9.50 and up. Also furnished aptrtment cheap. 501 E. Carthage, Phone 614.

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COL. HUMPHREYS SENDS GREETINGS FROM THE HOLY LAND

Will Likely Be Home Again Last Part Of April

"Greetings to all of my friends in Texas."

"Humphreys."

The above is a cablegram received by Garland Adair of The Mexia Daily News from Colonel Albert E. Humphreys. The message was sent from the Holy City of Jerusalem and reached Mexia at noon Sunday. The substance of the brief cable indicates that the Colonel is thinking of Mexia and his great number of friends in this state, while in the Holy Land and while viewing the wonders and glories of that which is richest in the Christian Religion,—a religion which is a part of the vry life of the Colonel.

Colonel Humphreys, Mrs. Humphreys and former Mayor De Leon Harp form the Mexia party now enjoying the Mediterranean voyage, on which they have been gone since the seventh day of February.

Quite a number of cards have come to Mexia friends of the Colonel written by him in the various countries through which the tour has carried the party, while numerous queries have come to the News office asking for his address so that messages and feliciations might be sent them.

The party will soon be on the return lap of the journey, they having now been gone for more than thirty days on the sixty day trip.

Until about the 21st of this month, the Mauretania party will be in the Holy Land, ending with excursions to the Pyramids where the famous explorations are now in progress. The visit will include Cairo, Egypt, Luxor, the Sphinx by the Nile, Karnak and other historic spots.

March 23-27 Naples will be visited. On this the second time to touch at this point, there will be a visit to Blue Grotto and Amahfi.

March 27, the party will be at the famous Old Ajaccio, Corsica. (Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, August 15, 1769.)

March 30-31, Libson, Portugal will be touched.

The Mauretania will possibly leave Southampton about the 7th of April and the Mexia party will likely be back home the latter part of next month.

Those who desire to send messages to the Colonel, Mrs. Humpureys or to Mr. Harp may reach them by cable at the points mentioned, care of the Mauretania party, or if a letter is directed to them at New York City, care of the American Express Company, care of the Mauretania party, the message will be delivered as quickly as possible.

MASKS FOR PRISONERS

PARIS (United Press.)—French criminals have become so proficient in the art of communicating with each other by means of facial contortions, when they are forbidden to speak during exercise hours, that the prison authorities have adopted a rule providing that all persons in jail shall wear a hood completely covering the face when they leave their cells.

In order to gain promotion, British soldiers must read literature of high quality. Among the books listed are works of Shakespeare, Doyle, Scott and Southey.

In Dutch weekly periodicals, it is customary to cartoon scientific and professional men in the public eye with prominence equal to those in political life.

In Oregon alone is found one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States.

Quick Quaker Oats

Cooks to perfection in 3 to 5 minutes

Now our experts have perfected a quick-cooking Quaker Oats—the quickest-cooking oats in the world.

It cooks in 3 to 5 minutes. It is the quickest-cooking oats in the world.

The same super-quality, the same exquisite flavor. All Quaker Oats are flaked from queen grains only.

But for *Quick* Quaker the oats are cut before flaking. They are rolled very thin and partly cooked. So the flakes are smaller and thinner — that is all. And those small thin flakes cook quickly.

Grocers now have both styles. But *Quick* Quaker is marked "Quick" on the label. Get that if you want quick cooking. No other oats on the market cook nearly so quickly as these.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF MEXIA, TEXAS, FROM FEB. 6, 1923 TO MARCH 5, 1923, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Depository City National Bank.

Bal. Feb. 5	$214,699.24		
Deposits for Feb.	3,914.82		
Total		$218,614.06	
Disb. for Feb.		23,560.21	
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			$195,053.85
General Fund:			
Bal. Feb. 5	4,356.47		
Deposits for Feb.	2,498.29		
Total		6,854.76	
Disb. for Feb.		4,693.83	
Bal. March 5, 1923			$2,160.93
Waterworks Bond:			
Int. & Skg. Fund No. 1			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	3,964.55		
Disb. for Feb.		1,037.50	
Bal. March 5, 1923			2,927.05
Waterworks Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund 2			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	16,689.32		
Deposits for Feb.	563.60		
Bal. March 5, 1923			17,252.92
School House Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund No. 1			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	8,943.75		
Deposits for Feb.	70.45		
Total		9,014.20	
Disb. for Feb.		375.00	
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			8,639.20
School House Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund No. 2			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	4,794.43		
Disb. for Feb.		231.25	
Bal. March 5, 1923			4,563.18
St. & Sw. Imp. Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund No. 1			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	2,093.56		
Deposits for Feb.	98.63		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			2,192.19
St. & Sw. Imp. Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund No. 2			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	7,126.96		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			7,126.96
Paving Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	18,451.46		
Deposit for Feb.	422.70		
Total		18,874.16	
Disb. for Feb.		1,440.00	
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			17,434.16
Storm Sewer Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	3,135.10		
Deposits for Feb.	70.45		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			3,205.55
Sanitary Sewer Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	3,912.72		
Deposits for Feb.	140.90		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			4,053.62
Incinerator Bond			
Int. & Skg. Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	1,459.53		
Deposits for Feb.	42.27		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			1,501.80
Mexia Public School			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	114.50		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			114.50
Paving Bond			
Available Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	109,487.14		
Disb. for Feb.		12,956.01	
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923			96,531.13
Sanitary Sewer Bond			
Available Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	851.47		
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			851.47
Water Bond			
Available Fund			
Bal. Feb. 5, 1923	29,318.28		
Deposits for Feb.	7.54		
Total		29,325.81	
Disb. for Feb.		2,826.62	
Bal. Mar. 5, 1923			26,499.19
		$195,053.85	$195,053.85

To the City Commission of the City of Mexia, Texas:

Gentlemen:

I submit the above and foregoing as true and correct to the best of skill and ability, this the 5th day of March, 1923.

G. W. PERKINS,
City Manager.

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—The best of groceries and meats plus SERVICE is what you get when you trade with Felz Brothers. Call them over the phone or better still call in person and you will be convinced.

Fresh Ham and Steaks — Breakfast Bacon Saugsage — Cheese

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We Take Care of Your Wants Rain or Shine.

Million Dollar Snow And Rain Fall In S'West

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—A million dollar blanket of snow covered the Southwest today.

Rain followed by snow yesterday and today from Missouri to Texas increased the value of the winter wheat and crops nearly a million dollars declared today.

The storm, however, paralyzed wire communications and seriously interfered with railroad traffic.

The rain moistening an area estimated at 250,000 square miles in the wheat growing section, was heralded by farmers as a boon to the 1923 crop, while the snow which followed the rain, formed a protecting cover against the resultant drop in temperature.

"The rain will not only help the wheat crop, but will also do much to get the ground in good condition for the oats, which will be planted late in March," Allan Logan, crop expert declared today.

"The sub-soil generally has been deficient in moisture and the ground has been unusually hard. In Western Kansas the wheat crop has been in dire need of a heavy rain. Reports have it that so severe has been the drouth prevailing for several weeks that much grain has not been germinated," Logan declared the storm would prevent the second successive failure of the Western Kansas crop—the principal wheat growing section of Kansas.

Reports here indicated the storm was general in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Oklahoma.

Gale Sweeps Up The Mississippi With Cold Swell

CHICAGO, March 12.—A gale which reached 80 miles an hour, accompained by rain, sleet and snow, swept up the Mississippi Valley and across the Great Lakes region during the night, causing heavy damage.

Many cities were isolated. Hundreds of wires were blown down. Railroad traffic was demoralized.

Twenty were injured in Chicago alone in accidents due to the storm.

A large part of the city was in darkness when main lines supplying electric current, were snapped by the wind.

Thousands of people spending Sunday evening at down town theatres and cafes caught by the storm, were unable to reach their homes. Street car and elevated line traffic was tied up by a heavy snow fall. Automobiles were stalled along all drives, unable to buck the high wind and snow drifts.

With hotels crowded, late revelers spent the remainder of the night in restaurants, lobbies or sitting in stalled cars. The sudden fall of wet snow and rain clogged drains, flooded cellars.

Overpowering Strength
There's an untold satisfaction in the consciousness of superior physical power. Mere knowledge that your strength, mental and physical, is equal to the occasion, places you in a zone of safety, protected from the opposing currents of life.
FORCE makes men and women equal to emergencies; enables them to subdue obstacles and override the barriers which stand in their way to a field of larger development and wider usefulness, by building up within their bodies a surplus of energy, strength and endurance.
Your Druggist has FORCE.
"It Makes For Strength".
FORCE

For Sale by Mexia Drug Company

SPRING'S NEWEST In Ladies And Misses Wear

New Spring Suits

—A wide range for selection greets one in the Suit Section. Or prime interest are the idolized three-piece models with their fancy printed blouses. The two-piece models have been ingeniously conjured in ways to make them the most preferred. Poiret twill, tricotine, novelty tweeds, and velour checks are the favorite materials, with side-fastening, bloused and box-coats being the demanded styles.

$27.50 to $85.00

Spring Capes

—The Spring Capes bring a host of lovely models and their need is indispensable, so Fashion tells us. There are soft, pleasant shades of gray, tan, navy and the ever-popular black. Interesting innovations in collars treated with self-fabrics, tassels and ornamental effects lend a refreshing note. All are attractively silk-lined and quite appropriate for street, theatre, afternoon and evening wear.

$10.95 to 85.00

SWEATERS OF SILK

Specially Priced

—The balmy days of Spring call for Silk Sweaters. These are knitted in novel patterns from pure thread silk of extra heavy quality in colors of Zebra, Orchid, Navy, Radio, and Tan. Many of them are slip-over styles.

$2.50 to 9.50

Spring Blouses IN ALL NEW STYLES

—In blouses for psring, attention is directed to those of handsomely embroidered crepe de chine; the new paislee crepes; knitted silks of sport colors. An entirely new type Jacquette whose popularity rides high on the tide of fashion.

SPRING FROCKS

—An infinite variety of the foremost style has been called for this pre-sensation. A bewitching ensemble, and one in which the most critical dressers will rejoice. Frocks of the utmost cleverness. Bouffant, basque, and straight-line effects, with large lace collars, beads, embroidery, and ribbon trimmings in numerous glowing, refreshing Spring shades. There are many exclusive modes.

$5.85 to $85.00

Mexia Dry Goods Company